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Rotch Explains Pay Cuts; Bay State Labor Heads In Favor of Third Term

The World's Day—At a Glance

July 19, 1940

In New England: Ships Sought for Children

Arthur G. Rotch, Massachusetts Commissioner of Welfare, declared today that monthly allowances of a small number of old-age assistance recipients in Boston had been reduced, in accordance with a revised basis of determining individual needs. [Details: Page 9.]

Labor leaders in Massachusetts were shown in a survey to be strongly in favor of the re-election of President Roosevelt and to regard Wendell Willkie as little known. [Details: Page 9.]

Judge Allan G. Buttrick of Suffolk Superior Court denied a motion for a directed verdict in favor of Joseph F. Timilty, Boston's Police Commissioner, and other defendants in the Timilty laundry case. [Details: Page 9.]

A resolution urging that the United States Government provide ships for the evacuation of children from England was adopted by prominent New England women at a breakfast meeting in the Hotel Vendome. [Details: Page 11.]

50 Miles on a Gallon Claimed for Army Auto

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP)—A small automobile which its builder claims can carry four soldiers with full field equipment at 50 miles an hour on one gallon of gasoline, was poised for demonstration here today. The car, designed for either light transport or scouting purposes, is powered with an air-cooled, opposed-cylinder type engine.

Brazil Closes 'Clandestine' Japanese Schools

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—Authorities of Sao Paulo State said they closed six "clandestine" Japanese schools today and seized a large amount of teaching equipment.

War Summary: British Seize French Ships

French ships in Allied ports are requisitioned for Allied purposes, according to a British announcement covering the merchant marine.

Italian raids on Malta and on Gibraltar, the latter involving a 1,000-mile trip each way, were reported by Rome. Italians, it is said, are anxious to starve out the Malta garrison and are attacking ships heading for the island. [Details: Page 5.]

German raids continued at various points in England, a spectacular air fight being reported over the Channel after a number of German planes had attacked a warship, which was aided by British fighter planes.

British transports were reported to have landed 1,600 fresh troops at Gibraltar.

Germans claimed their air force had bombed and sunk a submarine and four merchant ships totaling 12,000 tons.

France—apparently copying the beginning of Germany's racial laws—ordered that all officeholders must be of French origin with a French father. [Details: Page 5.]

American women pilots would be accepted for Britain's air transport auxiliary, ferrying warplanes from factories to airdromes, if they volunteered, it was indicated in London.

Return to Paris of units of the French Government of Marshal Henri Pétain will begin July 21. French banks and insurance companies already are returning to their Paris headquarters.

Eire called for "at least 400,000" volunteers for the armed forces in full-page advertisements. Army officials said "an attack may be expected at any moment."

Anti-Semitism in Rumania reached a new pitch with the dismissal of all Jewish employees on the State railways, ousting of Jewish singers in the Royal Opera, and abolition of the State's annual contribution to the Jewish community.

Japanese warplanes bombed the Chinese port of Hinghwa, in southern Fukien Province. Chinese land artillery at Chenhai, south of Shanghai, was reported to have sunk a Japanese war craft and damaged five others.

Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, has returned to Anglo-Egyptian Sudan presumably to lead a British-supported campaign to recapture Ethiopia from the Italians.

Nazi Aide to Quit Mexico for Tokyo Post

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Mexico's Department of the Interior announced that Arthur Dietrich, press attache of the German Legation who was ordered expelled for pro-Nazi propaganda activities, would sail soon for Tokyo. He was reported to have been given a post with the Reich's Tokyo Embassy.

Navy Buys Two Cargo Ships as Auxiliaries

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Navy has purchased two ships—the passenger liner Iroquois and the new cargo vessel Mormacpenn—for use as auxiliaries. The Iroquois operated between New York and Miami, Fla., in recent years, was built in 1927 at a cost of $2,500,000. She is registered in Lloyd's at 6,209 gross tons, is 394 feet long and has passenger accommodations for about 450 persons. The Mormacpenn, built recently and now in the New York-South America service, cost $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 and can make about 17 knots in service. She would be valuable as an auxiliary and supply ship.

In Washington: U. S. Asks Bids for Toluol

The National Defense Commission invited proposals for the manufacture of toluol, an essential element of TNT, from petroleum. Contractors must be prepared to produce in large quantities within 12 months.

The War Department was reported considering formation of state "home guards" to provide local defense in event of total or partial National Guard mobilization.

The Red Cross reported that $19,336,862 of its goal of $20,000,000 for war relief had been raised.

President Roosevelt put the Government in the marine war-risk insurance business when he signed a bill appropriating $40,000,000 for a revolving fund to be administered by the Maritime Commission for that purpose. Under the act authorizing the system, the Commission was empowered to insure American ships and their cargoes at any time private insurance facilities prove inadequate and to reinsure policies written by private companies.

Roosevelt-Wallace Campaign Gets Early Start With Radiocast From White House to Democrats

Secretary of Agriculture selected by rebellious Convention — Acceptance address is mild.

By Erwin D. Canham
General News Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 19—The Roosevelt-Wallace campaign for the American presidential election in November began here in the small hours of this morning as Franklin D. Roosevelt defended his foreign policies against the slurs of his party's platform and defined his third-term candidacy in the light of public duty.

The President's strikingly restrained speech from Washington made what contribution it could to lift this Convention out of the apathy, resentment, and personal or partisan squabbling in which it had been mired. It came after a long evening in which many delegates and gallery spectators had raucously booed the progressing nomination of the President's choice for the Vice-Presidency, Henry Agard Wallace, his Secretary of Agriculture.

From one viewpoint, the Convention atmosphere was that of a rowdy town meeting, not unlike a good many Democratic Party predecessors, as well as some Republican ones.

From another aspect, it showed contemporary democracy in a petty and squalid light at a moment in world history when it ought to be wearing shining armor.

Delegates Listened Quietly

Both aspects were present, and the thoughtful observer was tempted to alternate between despair and tolerant cynicism.

There was little rousing verve or crusading effect about the President's speech. He began by explaining the reasons why he had hoped not to run for office again, and the world circumstances which had forced him into acceptance. Then he expounded at some length upon the position in American democracy which he feels the New Deal to hold. Finally, he defended in bold tones his foreign policies, in effect defying the isolationists within his Party who have called the tune in platform-drafting here.

Mr. Roosevelt did not draw the delegates from their seats. They had been requested not to cheer and applaud during his speaking, but there were not many occasions when spontaneous cheers would have been elicited anyway. And so the delegates listened in intent silence, trooped out of the audito-

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Other convention news: Pages 2 and 17.
Text of President's address: Page 17.

Wide World

Democratic Nominees Franklin D. Roosevelt and Henry A. Wallace

The President of the United States, first third-term candidate of a major political party, and the Secretary of Agriculture in his Cabinet, shown in the Oval Room of the White House during a radiocast to a score of States last March on the anniversary of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Closing Act in Democrats' Big Show

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 18 and 19 — This is the story of how a man who once was a Republican was nominated for the Vice-Presidency on the Democratic ticket, of how a President's wife addressed the Chicago Stadium, of how the Massachusetts delegation couldn't make up its own mind, and finally of how a radio voice came out of the White House and traveled through the ether to speak to a vast multitude of listeners. In short, this is the story of the last day of the historic Democratic convention of 1940, which broke the third term tradition.

Let us begin at the beginning.

7:30—Here we are in the big stadium again, which is so familiar by this time that we won't describe it on this, the fourth day of the convention. As we start to write this we do not know who President Roosevelt's running-mate will be. We hear a rumor, but we do not know, that Mr. Roosevelt may address us before the night is over. We hear a rumor, too and accept it as true, that the administration is going to support Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, for Vice-President.

7:35—After musical preliminaries Chairman Barkley, without ceremony, calls for nominations. Does Alabama have a candidate? Yes, Alabama does. Representative Henry B. Steagall nominates Speaker William B. Bankhead, the father, let us add of the glamorous Tallulah. But the audience pays less attention to Mr. Steagall than to Mrs. Roosevelt who has just come to the rostrum with Franklin, Jr. She takes her seat quietly. Instantly she is the center of camera men, and everybody in this hall, which perhaps seats 25,000 people or more, cranes past his neighbor to see her. As Mr. Farley comes over to say hello, the balconies break into a cheer that interrupts Mr. Steagall's speech.

7:55—The Bankhead ovation has begun and this procession is moving around the hall. A picture we shall remember is Senator John Bankhead, brother of the man just nominated, marching with the crowd with a look on his face that we like. He is striding along proudly and resolutely with his chest out and his head up. That is his brother that he is marching for, and you can see from his face that he is proud of it.

8:10—Mr. Barkley gets order again. Arizona yields to Maryland, and Howard Bruce nominates Jesse Jones. The crowd is having a great time cheering and applauding, funny how much more fun these conventions are at 8 p. m., than at 1 a. m., the time they finished this morning. That session, which nominated President Roosevelt, moved downward with the dreary inevitability of a toboggan on a dry slide. The Bruce speech is short. The Democratic ticket yet may be "Franklin D. Roosevelt-Jones."

8:15—Arkansas yields to "Ioway" and Mr. Wallace is nominated. There is a relaxed mood of enjoyment in the hall; nobody knows who will win the fight, and people don't take the Vice-Presidency seriously, anyway, for some reason. Besides, it is not all cut and dried; there is suspense in the air besides the smoke. Here it comes. The organ breaks into that thrilling song "I-oway I-oway" and the ovation is off, the Iowan delegation flourishing tall green paper cornstalks.

8:53—The organ is rambling through "Springtime in the Rockies" in honor of Senator Alva B. Adams of Colorado, just nominated.

9:05—Delaware yields to Oklahoma. We wonder who this will be? Why, he is nominating Paul V. McNutt, head of the Security Administration, and founder of that Indiana "2 Per Cent Club," explaining as he goes along that he is doing it over Mr. McNutt's own protest. Sure enough, the tall,

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Farley Is Re-elected Chairman Till Aug. 17

By the Associated Press

Chicago, July 19

James A. Farley was re-elected Chairman of the Democratic National Committee by acclamation today to serve only until Aug. 17. A subcommittee was appointed to select a successor after conferences with President Roosevelt.

Edward Flynn, New York Democratic leader, said the Postmaster General had decided against retaining the chairmanship because of the necessity of recouping his personal finances.

Willkie to Analyze All Points President Made in His Speech

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 19—Wendell L. Willkie, Republican presidential nominee, will reply pointedly, specifically, and at length to President Roosevelt's radio speech to the Democratic National Convention.

While momentarily confining his comment to a powerful understatement of his views, namely that the address seemed to him "very, very interesting," Mr. Willkie intends to take it apart piece by piece, argument by argument, not later than his own acceptance speech at Elwood, Ind.

For the present the Republican candidate is withholding public discussion of the issues and the questions which Mr. Roosevelt raised in his entry upon a third-term campaign, but it can be stated authoritatively that Mr. Willkie will soon dispute vigorously every essential contention which the President advanced in his half-hour message to Chicago.

Mr. Willkie will ask: Did the President do nothing to bring about his renomination? Did the convention draft Mr. Roosevelt, or did Mr. Roosevelt, by silence and consent, draft himself?

Why Not Fourth, Fifth Terms?

If experience in office is the only criterion of fitness to serve as President, then what argument is there against a fourth term or a fifth? In talking about corporate states and appeasement, is the President criticizing anything which Mr. Willkie has proposed or is he knocking down straw men instead of facing the real issues of the campaign?

Mr. Willkie will ask these questions; he will ask others, and he will give his own answers in a way in which he feels confident his own views will stand out clear and visible.

Again last night, Mr. Willkie spent most of the evening in his hotel room with the newspaper correspondents covering his pseudo-vacation, listening to the Democratic proceedings and he gave relaxed but close attention to Mr. Roosevelt's unexpectedly long speech from the White House.

He discussed it lengthily and animatedly but decided to hold back a full response until later. There was every indication that his response will question almost every contention of this opening shot of the 1940 campaign and as he remarked when the renomination was voted by the convention, the battle will be on.

Growing Independent Support

Mr. Willkie believes that it will be a good battle, a worthy battle. He wants it a fair battle and he is convinced that his prospects of winning it are even or better.

In fact, Mr. Willkie reports that he is receiving mounting volume of telegrams and letters from ac-

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Batista Sees No 'Column' Task; Proposes Possessions Be Free

HAVANA, July 19 (AP)—Cuba has no "fifth column" problem despite presence on the island of some 40,000 Spanish Falangistas (Spanish Fascists), in the opinion of President-Elect Fulgencio Batista.

"If some day they do become dangerous, our action to eliminate the danger will be immediate," he said last night.

On the eve of the consultative session of the Western Hemisphere's Foreign Ministers here, Mr. Batista recommended extreme care in any plan "of establishing mandates" over Western Hemisphere possessions of defeated European nations, notably France and the Netherlands. He pointed out "the peoples of America are very jealous of their independence," and suggested it might be better to give the European possessions their independence.

Cuba's so-called strong man said he saw "no immediate danger" for Caribbean nations, but warned that "America must be ready for any eventuality, in the manner the means of each nation will permit."

In Buenos Aires last night Argentine Foreign Minister José Maria Cantilo, unable to attend the conference, indicated his country's delegates would be opposed to possible military pacts or mandates over European possessions.

Behind Argentina's apparent opposition to any military alliance is a tradition of distrust for any proposal which in Argentine opinion might lead to United States tutelage of South America.

Official Argentine circles have frowned on reports now current that Washington diplomats are talking of consultations among Army general staffs of the American Republics and other joint defense plans.

In view of all this, the stronger any defense plan the less chance for its success, if the republics adhere to their traditional rule of requiring unanimous support.

The Ecuador and Paraguay delegates pledged support today for a proposal that American colonies of European powers be taken under temporary mandate by the Western Hemisphere republics.

Hitler Hurls Last Warning To Britain

Concessions to Japan enables Britain to concentrate efforts in the West.

'World Empire' will be destroyed if England continues fighting, he tells Reichstag.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 19—As Britain is preparing to withstand—and to withstand successfully—the onslaught of Hitler against these Islands, an entirely new approach to the problems of the Far East is in the making.

Britain's action in closing the Burma Road, which is the only major avenue for war supplies to China, except by way of Russia, means two things:

1. At the moment it emphasizes primarily that Britain is obliged to run no risks of a diversion in the Far East that would weaken its vital war effort in the West.
2. In the longer view it means that the British Government would be willing to negotiate with Japan and China, and. in collaboration with the United States and Soviet Russia, as well as the Netherlands and France, seek a new status for the Pacific.

What the British Government has in mind—and it is safe to say that the United States Government is fully aware of tnis—is a new approach to the Sino-Japanese problem. This approach would be made jointly with the United States Government. It would be based on the determination to accept only a reasonable settlement of the Sino-Japanese conflict which preserved political independence and integrity of China proper, while at the same time take into full account the economic predominance of Japan in the Far East.

Appeasement Again?

On the surface, the British decision to close the Burma Road certainly seems a naïve reversion to appeasement. Prime Minister Winston Churchill's statement in the House of Commons yesterday did little, if anything, to remove this impression. In official Chinese circles here deep disappointment is expressed at his explanation of the Government's policy. "Appeasement at its worst" is the Chinese verdict.

This view is shared by some English papers today. Typical of the strong criticism that the Government's action in closing the Burma Road has aroused is an editorial in today's News Chronicle: "Nothing that Mr. Churchill said yesterday about the closing of the Burma Road reconciles us to the action. On the contrary, many of the expressions he used were painfully reminiscent of Mr. Chamberlain's language in September, 1938. It looks very much as though the Times of India was right yesterday when it expressed fear that we were

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

BERLIN, July 19 (AP)—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler speaking before the Reichstag tonight addressed "one more appeal to reason in England," warning that "a world empire would be destroyed" if England insists on continuing the fight.

Herr Hitler emphasized he was not asking peace in the voice of a victor demanding capitulation of the vanquished but rather as a victor proposing a reasonable peace.

"One thing is sure," he exclaimed, "no Churchill will be left" to attempt the rehabilitation of Britain. The "people left behind in London" after the great assault, he explained, would have ideas entirely different from those of Prime Minister Winston Churchill and his colleagues.

Russo-German Relations

Touching on Russo-German relations the Führer emphasized that these have been "fixed once and for all by a clear delineation of interests."

Recalling his previous efforts to conciliate England, Herr Hitler said his policy of European reorganization had been based on a two-fold aim: real friendship with Italy and a similar relationship with England.

It "would have been a boon" to the world if England had accepted, he said.

The Führer did not say definitely what he expected Prime Minister Churchill to do in response to his peace offer to England, but he left no doubt that any peace would be on German terms.

Herr Hitler said he "never intended to annihilate or even to harm" the existing world.

He solemnly warned: "In this hour I feel myself obligated to make one more appeal to reason in England."

No Reason for War

"There is no ground for the prolongation of the war," he said. "The British statesmen probably have no real conception of what it will mean, once the German offensive begins in earnest against the British Isles.

"Churchill would not dare to face the music. The people left behind in London would have quite a different conception than that of a Government which had fled to Canada.

"Once more I will attempt to be a prophet," said Herr Hitler, prophesying that "world empire will be destroyed" unless England listened to "reason."

Germany's pre-war program, Hitler said, was twofold: real friendship with Italy and "a similar relationship" with Great Britain.

Herr Hitler gave these as the reasons for his pronouncement:

"The necessity to open up to our own people an insight into the historical rareness of the events which we are experiencing; to thank our soldiers and to attempt to direct one more—and this time the last—appeal to reason."

Herr Hitler said "Churchill has begun to bomb the civilian population in Germany"—and added:

"Thus far I have hardly answered this bombardment . . . but when my answer comes it will be terrible for millions of people.

Warning to Churchill

"Churchill should for a change believe me this once . . . a world empire will then be destroyed."

Millions of German men, Herr Hitler said, are "yearning to take part in the final battle against the enemy . . . even mothers who have made sacrifices once before are willing to sacrifice the last. . . ."

Herr Hitler said Mr. Churchill might regard his "appeal to reason" as a sign of fear. But, he added:

"I have relieved my conscience toward the things that will then come . . . that is, if this last appeal to reason is unheeded by England."

Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, arrived 15 minutes before Herr Hitler and was given a seat of honor in the diplomatic box opposite the Führer.

United States Chargé d'Affaires Alexander Kirk also was in the diplomatic box.

Herr Hitler entered the Reichstag at 6:55 p. m., and seven minutes later Field Marshal Hermann Göring opened the session.

Herr Hitler began speaking at 7:05 p. m. after the Reichstag had risen in homage to the German and Italian war casualties.

A tremendous cheer went up when he conferred on Marshal Göring the Grand Cross and the Iron Cross and the title of Marshal of the Reich.

Herr Hitler announced promotion in the army for several generals to field marshals.

More officers were promoted to the rank of Colonel General.

Hitler's speech to Reichstag: Page 4.

Reduction of Flood Menace Urged for Chicopee Basin

Reduction of the flood menace in the Chicopee River Basin, including the Swift, Ware and Quabaug Rivers, by clearing and straightening of channels, riprapping of banks and reforestation of some drainage slopes was recommended today by the Massachusetts Planning Board.

The report was the seventh in a series devoted to 21 major river basins in Massachusetts.

The Board, of which Miss Elisabeth M. Herlihy is chairman, also proposed that the Chicopee basin be zoned to prohibit building in particularly dangerous areas where the cost of protective improvements would be prohibitive in relation to the values conserved.

No recommendations for flood control reservoirs or detention basins were made by the Board which pointed out that completion of the new Quabbin Reservoir to serve Metropolitan Boston will eliminate such necessity on the Swift and Ware Rivers.

The Swift River watershed will be completely controlled and the flood menace on the Ware River will be considerably reduced by a diversion tunnel connecting the Quabbin and Wachusett reservoirs, the board stated.

Although communities on the Quabaug River were severely hit by the 1936 and 1938 floods no sites are available for detention basins, the Board explained. Therefore, it is necessary to use other precautionary measures, such as channel rectification, diking, riprapping and general clearance work.

Miss Herlihy, in a supplementary statement, announced that the Planning Board has approved a United States Army Engineers proposals for flood control basins at Lower Naukeag and at Barre Falls on the Ware River.

"Immediate steps," she added, "should be taken to clear up any dangerous channel conditions, dredge and clear the various silted areas, straighten out sharp bends and generally provide carrying capacity adequate for flood flows throughout the entire length of the stream, rather than piecemeal channel rectification, which often causes serious bottlenecks. It is also important that the design of all bridges and trestles or any other structures in the stream bed, be based on more adequate hydrologic information than has been used in the past."

Doughboy Is Viewed As Possible Hoeboy

PALMER, Alaska, July 19 (AP)—Your doughboy may become a hoe boy, whose training will consist of digging potatoes as well as trenches; of raising raspberries as well as learning how to hand them to the enemy. An army travels on its stomach.

Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Corps, told farmers of the Matanuska Valley that the army will need enough produce to supply 5,000 men at its new air base at Anchorage next year.

He said that if the Valley is unable to supply the demand, the army might be forced to go into farming itself. General Arnold was on an aerial tour of Alaska.

'Old Homestead' Still Home Favorite

SWANZEY, N. H., July 19 (AP)—"The Old Homestead," is still winning customers in its old home town—this time to raise funds with which to repair the church organ.

With farmers, housewives and other residents of Swanzey—locale of the play and home of its author, the late Denman Thompson—serving as the actors . . . the melodrama is being revived again this week end, with sellout audiences in prospect for every performance.

A crowd of 2,500—including Senator Styles Bridges—jammed the outdoor amphitheater constructed by the townspeople for the opening last night. Last year, the funds from the revival were used to pay off the mortgage on the Swanzey Center Congregational Church.

The venerable play, first performed in 1889 and revived all over the United States countless times in the half century since, confines itself to a simple study of New England country folk, interspersed with homespun humor.

Willard Thompson, a distant relative of the author, played the part of Farmer Whitcomb, the part originally taken by Author Thompson, for whom the play earned an estimated $3,000,000.

German Propaganda Hit

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (AP)—British Charge d'Affaires George Lyall protested July 19 to the Costa Rican Foreign Office against German propaganda which he said is injuring Great Britain.

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OWLS Get Up for Breakfast And Talk Centers on 'Shop'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 19—The OWLS—Order of Women Legislators—find that a national nominating convention is a good place to meet. Over 20 women with present or past experience in state legislative posts met at a breakfast here yesterday just to talk shop.

The meeting was an informal one. Mrs. S. Grover Rich of Salt Lake City, Utah, called it when she discovered that among the delegates and National Committee women were quite a number who have served or are now serving in State legislatures.

"So I just thought I'd see if I could get the girls together," said Mrs. Rich, who served through three sessions of the Utah Legislature and is now Vice-President of the OWLS.

"I went to the different State delegations and asked them, 'Have you an OWL?' and if they said they did I asked them please to tell her to come to our breakfast."

And what did they talk about? Strictly shop, according to Mrs. Rich. Women legislators are keenly interested in getting uniform State laws, so they told each other what their States are doing in various lines of legislation such as traffic control, marriage laws, road building, education.

"It helps us when we go before our own Legislature to know exactly what other States have done," Mrs. Rich explained. "Our organization serves as a clearing house for information. When one of us wants to find out what some other State is doing, she just writes to one of the OWLS she knows in that State. When we meet we talk along the same lines."

Represented at the breakfast were the following States: Connecticut, New Mexico, Washington, Massachusetts, Idaho, Utah, Nebraska, and New Jersey. Most of them sent more than one OWL to the breakfast. About 15 States are organized in the National Order of Women Legislators, said Mrs. Rich. But, of course, in some of them the members happen to be Republicans and naturally they didn't come to the Democratic Convention. But, even at that, one third of the States showed up when they heard Mrs. Rich's call to gather around the scrambled eggs and bacon.

Convention Tiring? Try Keeping House

Chicago, July 19

To some people a convention is hard work, but not to the visiting lady from Michigan, fortunate in getting a seat for all sessions.

"It's better than going to the beach," she was overheard to say to her companion in the Stevens Hotel lobby. "It's such a nice change from housework, it's a real rest. I haven't missed a minute of the sessions."

"But don't the long speeches tire you?" her friend asked.

"What long speeches?" she demanded. "I haven't heard any that were too long."

Feminist History Made at Convention

Mrs. Roosevelt's address to delegates establishes precedent — Other advances recorded.

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 19—Two strides forward toward full equality for women in political party affairs are written in feminist history today as the result of this Democratic Convention.

One, preceded and followed by much publicity, was the gaining of 50-50 representation on the Resolutions Committee. This was planned and official. The other was spontaneous and took no changes in the rules. It was the appearance of the President's wife in a role which no President's wife had ever before held—spokesman before a great party convention for the national interest as above that of party factions.

Eleanor Roosevelt's address, delivered to the convention and the Nation last night, was brief. But it caught and held the interest of the enormous hall-full of people. Mrs. Roosevelt, dressed simply in a gray-blue dress and blue straw hat, had come into the Convention after her airplane flight here, smiling and chatting as if no important work lay before her. She had a long wait on the platform while nominating speeches followed like rivers. Then the microphone was hers, and she took her place before it as if an address by the President's wife preceding his own acceptance of the nomination were nothing at all, but simply a matter of following tradition.

When the organ greeted her appearance by playing "God Bless America," she kept time with the music, waving her hand as if leading the singing.

She began her address conversationally, with a friendly word for James A. Farley, the Party's Chairman. Then she took up a theme which the Convention had conspicuously neglected—responsibilities resting on all citizens in the troubled world of today.

Responsibilities Greater

"I know and you know," she began, "that any man within an office of great responsibility today, faces greater responsibility perhaps than any man has faced before in this country. Therefore to be a candidate of either great political party is a serious and solemn thing. We cannot treat it as we would treat an ordinary nomination in ordinary times.

"We in the United States have got to realize that we face now a grave and serious situation. Therefore the candidate, as President of the United States, cannot make a campaign in the usual sense of the word. He must be on his job. So each of you, when you give him this responsibility, in giving it to him assume for yourselves a great responsibility.

"You must know that this is the time for all good men and women to give every bit of service and strength to their country.

"In the world we have a great responsibility. We cannot tell today what may come tomorrow. This is no time for weighing anything except what is best for the country as a whole. No man can carry this situation alone. It can only be done by a united people who love their country, who are determined that their Party be absolutely devoted to the good of the Nation as a whole, and who do what they can to bring the world to a safer and happier condition."

The Convention has shown its interest in wives of other notables. It gave one of its vocal tributes to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson when she was introduced. And of course it gave special notice to Mrs. Henry A. Wallace, wife of the vice-presidential nominee.

"Thoroughly Capable"

"As a Cabinet wife" Ilo Browne Wallace is better known in Washington than in her home State, Iowa. Mother of three children, Henry, Robert, and Jean, she has found time both for them and for the social duties of a wife of a Cabinet officer. People who know her speak of her as cultured and thoroughly capable, a woman who plays her part in Washington life without undue shyness, but who manages to avoid personal publicity.

Some of her characteristics are told by a member of the Democratic Committee staff as follows: "Slender and brown-eyed; looks smart in tweeds; charmingly young in evening dress; wears her hats at a fetching angle; likes out-of-doors; performs her social duties with grace and dignity."

All in all, women made their mark on this Convention. Even the stadium policemen appeared to be aware of it, as one amusing incident showed. A woman reporter dashing into the women's press office at the Stadium late one session found that the feminine publicity staff had left. In their accustomed places sat two extra-sized officers.

"What does this mean?" demanded the reporter in mock seriousness. "Isn't this a women's division? Why are you men here?"

The larger of the two policemen, without blinking an eye, answered, "It's equal rights."

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Mrs. Henry A. Wallace
Wife of the nominee of the Democratic Party for Vice-President.

Miss Jean Wallace
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace of Des Moines, Iowa, and Washington.

Henry 'Agriculture' Wallace Balances McNary on Ticket

By the Convention Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 19—Secretary Wallace, the man named as Mr. Roosevelt's running mate for the Vice-Presidency in the early hours of this morning by the Democratic Convention here, likes to say, in giving his name, "Henry A. Wallace: the 'A' stands for 'Agriculture.'"

He comes from Des Moines, Iowa, center of the corn-hog belt, and was born on a farm in Adair County, of the same flat and fertile State, on Oct. 7, 1888. To a good many political hacks he committed one unforgivable crime in his earlier years—he grew up a Republican just as Mr. Willkie grew up a Democrat.

It is significant of the little real feeling which the average voter has for party labels that in this unusual election just ahead, one big party should put up an ex-Democrat and the other should offer an ex-Republican.

Mr. Wallace shifted to the Democratic side when he voted for Al Smith. Mr. Wallace did worse than voting the Republican ticket, he was the son of a Republican Cabinet member. His father, Henry C. Wallace was Secretary of Agriculture from 1921 to 1924, and his grandfather was plain Henry Wallace, who was a member of Theodore Roosevelt's Country Life Commission. There have been three "Henrys" in a row, accordingly, and they have all held public office, and they have all been connected with agriculture.

Knows His Agriculture

Mr. Wallace himself went to Iowa State College and got his degree of B. S. A. in 1910, four years later marrying Miss Ilo Browne, who came from the romantically named town of Indianola, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace have three children, two boys and a girl, and he has been connected in one way or another with the famous family farm publication called "Wallace's Farmer" for 23 years, till he entered the Roosevelt Cabinet in 1933.

As far back as 1927, Mr. Wallace was picked to head the Agricultural Round Table at the old Williamstown Institute of Politics, which was a high honor, for only men of recognized ability were selected. He had published and perfected some highly complicated articles on farm forecasting, and to give an idea of them one was called "Correlation and Machine Calculation." In 1929 he was a delegate to the International Conference of Agricultural Economists, and he has studied and written about farm problems from chickens to hogs and from hogs to corn.

As a personality Mr. Wallace is one of the most individual in the President's Cabinet. In many ways he is the least political of all the members. If he had not been drawn into politics it is doubtful if he would have known the difference between the two parties (if there is a difference). His slow, kindly smile is endearing, and people have a habit of trusting him and warming to him as they would to a good old-fashioned wood-stove. His clothes are not spick and span; it is doubtful if he thinks much about them.

Makes Fairly Good Speech

He makes a fairly good speech on his own subject, but acquaintances wonder how he will fare in the typical kind of political speech that candidates are supposed to give. The answer probably is that he will not try.

For political purposes he is "available" because he comes from the big, politically doubtful agricultural Midwest, because he is known and liked by the farmers because he represents in his ex-Republicanism the New Deal idea that old-fashioned party lines do not count for so much; and because he is associated with the recently developed and highly popular surplus relief plan that is being applied more and more to cities all over the country.

This is a system by which stamps are offered to people on relief, redeemable at stores in farm goods.

Mr. Wallace is a liberal and offsets the selection of Charles L. McNary a Westerner, on the Republican ticket.

Local Economy Urged To Meet Defense Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Rigid economy in State and local governments will rgeatly assist the public in shouldering defense taxes, California's share of which will be nearly $70,000,000 annually, according to an analysis of the new Revenue Act, compiled by the Tax Committee of the California State Chamber of Commerce, headed by Sidney M. Ehrman.

Largest source of revenue under the new act will be individual income taxes, which will yield an increase of approximately $18,220,000 over taxes formerly collected in this bracket, through lower personal exemptions and increased surtax rates.

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Democrats End Big Show

Continued from Page 1

handsome, dramatic figure of Mr. McNutt walks resolutely forward on the rostrum as the speech is half way through, shaking his head. It comes as a total surprise to the galleries, who are getting a thrill. In fact, now that Mr. McNutt tries to speak they interrupt him; they won't let him speak, he tries and tries again. Each time he is drowned out.

Here is drama in the grand style. A cynic might hint that if Mr. McNutt really wanted to drown this ovation he could do so. This accoustical system can shout out most crowds if the speaker is resolute enough.

9:16—Mr. McNutt has said his say—he has declined; but in doing so, by accident or design, he has used a phrase which has won him the galleries and turned them against Mr. Wallace, whom they feel is being steam-rollered by the Administration. He says he will loyally support the choice of Mr. Roosevelt. That brings boos for Mr. Wallace, and more cheers for self-sacrificing Mr. McNutt. The galleries have really cut loose for him. Is it true that it is the women who are giving the platinum-haired Mr. McNutt the biggest applause? At any rate, it is a real outburst and gives politicians something to think about.

9:25—Phillip Murray, Congress of Industrial Organizations leader in the Pennsylvania delegation, and Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas have seconded Mr. Wallace. Odd how quickly a representative American audience catches the sense of this convention game, played only once in four years, and participates in the procedure. The way the Philadelphia audience caught the fine points of Mr. Willkie's uphill fight astonished reporters; and here it is again, the crowd wants the underdog McNutt against the hand-picked Wallace, whom now it boos lustily. Mr. McNutt has put himself in this position by what seems, to this reporter, to be one of the most skillful stage plays in years. Twenty-five thousand people have seen this Caesar put aside the crown, and they like him.

9:40—A Bankhead second delivers another blow at poor Mr. Wallace, in reference to the fact that he once was a Republican. In impassioned voice he pleads with the crowd—"Don't teach our boys to scratch the ticket." That is the kind of talk politicians understand.

9:55—Jesse Jones is speaking now, declining the nomination just offered, he says, "without my knowledge and without my consent." Behind the speakers' rostrum some sort of a fracas is occurring. We get the explanation. Francis Durbin, delegate from Ohio, wants the floor and ultimately gets it. He brings a roar by peeling off his coat. He is a large, round man and his horseplay delights the shouting crowd which is getting more and more turbulent. This is more like the old-fashioned Democratic convention. And it is oddly like the old-fashioned Yankee town meeting, too, in which all sort of irrelevancies occurred, but now magnified, like these amplified voices, many hundreds of times. Some observers around us are upset by these antics, for Mr. Durbin has nominated a member of the press gallery, Bascom M. Timmons of Texas, obviously as a jest. But to us it seems more like the folksy expression of a great crowd, putting into expression the devious ways of democracy.

10:23—The nominating speeches are over. Now for the ballot when Chairman Barkley can get order again over that last indorsement of Mr. McNutt by the Phillipine Islands, where the Indianan served as Governor.

But no—Chairman Barkley is introducing Mrs. Roosevelt. She is dressed in blue, with a corsage of orchids. She waves her hand to the crowd. This is a difficult position—for an outsider to address this convention now. She speaks earnestly and sincerely. She says "My husband declares that in this time of crisis he cannot carry on an ordinary campaign, must stay at his job." she appeals to the party to rise above "considerations that are narrow and partisan." She is politely applauded, but her speech is more of a curiosity than a vote-getter and her refined voice seems, somehow, oddly out of place in this downright atmosphere.

10:—The balloting starts.

1. They are polling the Virginia ..egation, delegate by delegate, which takes tedious time. What a pity it is to spoil a good show by such delays, necessary though they be. The Massachusetts delegation held up proceedings last night.

11:23—More delay as Wisconsin is polled—the crowd is leaving. Mr. Wallace is far ahead on the votes so far. He seems certain to get it, though there is still an outside chance for Mr. Bankhead.

11:41—Dear, dear, just as we feared. Now Massachusetts is going through a poll. Just as it did last night. We will just drop out for a bottle of pop.

Midnight — Some 1,000 other people had the idea of a bottle of pop the same time that we did. Outside around the refreshment stands there are milling throngs. They are all irked by Massachusetts. But not the concessionaires. This delay of the old Bay State must mean mints of money to them. The State is still being polled, one good Irish name succeeding another. It finishes at 12:03.

12:04 a. m.—Mr. Wallace is over. Michigan's votes give him a majority. The States finish, and now the delegations are moving to make it unanimous. The fickle crowd that booed him a minute ago is cheering him now.

12:15—Well, it has been a good night. It is all over, Mr. Barkley comes forward. But wait—he announces that President Roosevelt is about to address the audience by radio. The crowd settles into seats.

12:20—What a strange spectacle. Mr. Roosevelt flew out to this same hall in 1932, and today he sends his voice out. A minute ago Mr. Barkley warned not to applaud; they can hear the President, but he can't hear them; he will be able to hear at the end of his speech. The floor is packed, but the great galleries by now are only a third full. The voice comes through perfectly, it is the easy, informal voice all know, by all odds the best voice that this convention has listened to in its four days . . . Fans are moving, the lights above are blazing down, noiseless typewriters in the press section are whirring near at hand, we make these notes with a pencil as we stand on top of our pine desk . . . It is not a rousing speech, there is drama in the scene only in the light of history. It is too late at night for full enthusiasm, but people are listening intently to the intimate personal explanation the President is giving. Chairman Barkley leans against the rostrum, other figures stand in the aisles, some of them with mouths open, to hear better.

Mr. Roosevelt is defining his foreign aims, we see a reporter toss a note to another. On it is written, "There goes the platform." A single searchlight plays on the great picture of Mr. Roosevelt at one end of the hall as the talk goes on. Out on the floor of delegates rise the State standards, like so many bean poles, each with the State's name on it. "Only the people themselves can draft a President," says the voice. "My old friend Jim Farley." That is a nice touch. The crowd cranes its neck to see the popular hero. Now he refers to Mrs. Roosevelt as "my good wife."

12:53—He is finished. He has made history, coined an epithet "appeaser fifth columnists" and addressed a convention in absentia. The crowd cheers briefly; the band plays, "Hail to the Chief," and now we all sing "God Bless America" twice over. The singing is rather fervent.

Mr. Roosevelt has recalled this partisan convention to the fact that a war is raging, that America may be involved, that the sons of these very people here might possibly go to war. It is a different mood from the raucus, rowdy political give-and-take of earlier hours. We all sing the National Anthem together. It is a few minutes past one in the morning. The convention is over.

Willkie Soon To Make Reply To Roosevelt

Continued from Page 1

tive Democrats in diverse sections of the country, including the Deep South, pledging their support to his candidacy.

These defections from New Deal ranks have increased considerably in the past two days since the renomination of President Roosevelt and most of them are based upon a deep and nonpartisan opposition to the third term.

In commenting on the receipt of a long and vigorous message from Senator Edward R. Burke, (D) of Nebraska, volunteering his services to aid Mr. Willkie defeat the President in this departure from the two-term tradition because he feels it to be "unwise, unpatriotic and fraught with peril to our free institutions," Mr. Willkie indicated that he had plenty of reason to believe that this was but the start of a parade of independent Democratic leaders who are going to back the Republican ticket in 1940.

"Senator Burke," as Mr. Willkie put it, "is leading the van of prominent Democrats who will be announcing themselves in opposition to the third term and for Willkie and McNary in the fall election."

Support From Colorado Democrat

Mr. Willkie had no more than finished reading Senator Burke's telegram to the press when he received an unarranged visit from David P. Strickler, leading Colorado attorney, lifelong Democrat and one of the State's Democratic presidential electors in 1936, who came to pledge support in the campaign and to offer his assistance in carrying the Willkie banner into Democratic ranks.

There has been such an increasing influx of mail during the past few days that Mr. Willkie's small secretarial staff here at his vacation headquarters had not yet had opportunity to read or analyze all of it but as one who today had the opportunity to look over a generous and random cross-section of these letters and telegrams—many of them yet unanswered—it is evident that Democratic support of significant proportions is already manifesting itself.

From a sample reading of this mail it is apparent that there are three main factors causing these Democratic defections, at least three reasons are most frequently advanced by the Democrats who are now communicating with the Republican nominee and offering to play a positive role in behalf of his election.

One is opposition to a third term for an American President particularly in view of the present-day assaults on democracy in all parts of the world.

Another is what they consider Mr. Roosevelt's loose fiscal policy and indifference to the mounting deficit of the Federal Government.

The third is their high regard for Mr. Willkie's personal qualifications, the point being often made by Democrats that they would not have been disposed to have supported any other Republican candidate.

A Democrat in Sarasota, Florida, spent $20 to telephone Mr. Willkie's Secretary, Fred Rahter, at 6:30 o'clock here the other morning to offer to work for him throughout the State of Florida where he said, "the Willkie movement is spontaneous." Later, he wrote a long letter urging that active organization work be undertaken throughout the South.

A manufacturer of talking motion picture film, a lifelong Democrat, wrote from Dallas expressing the conviction to Mr. Willkie that "you can do as Hoover did in 1928: that is, carry the State of Texas," and offered to take up the job of helping to bring this about as soon as the Willkie organization was ready to say the word.

To Organize Independent Vote

While Mr. Willkie's campaign plans are yet to be worked out in detail it is known that he is planning to set up a separate organization which will be manned by independents and which will direct its attention exclusively to appealing to the non-Republican and Democratic voters who for any of a variety of reasons are no longer willing to go along with President Roosevelt.

Mr. Willkie confidently expects the independent movement to exert an important if not indeed a decisive influence upon the outcome of the election and will give it a great deal of his personal attention.

Yesterday the Republican nominee devoted himself to gathering first-hand information and recommendations on farm problems. He flew to Denver in the morning to attend a conference with farm leaders on cattle and grain conditions, and later had lunch at the Denver Stock Yards. He also visited a beet sugar plant and farm, returning to Colorado Springs in the late afternoon.

Indications now are that Mr. Willkie's acceptance speech in Elwood will not be delivered earlier than Aug. 10 since the date of Aug. 5 has now been fixed for another farm conference in Des Moines, Iowa, which he will attend before finally completing his acceptance address. This conference was arranged while Gov. George Wilson of Iowa was here.

British Official Assures U. S. Of Return to Liberal Policies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 19—American and British Treasury officials have just terminated important discussions dealing with the question of those "frozen" credits in the United States owned by nations now under German domination, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., revealed today.

In a statement issued after the conclusion of a series of long consultations with Sir Frederick Phillips, British Under Secretary of the Exchequer, Secretary Morgenthau said that he had been assured by Sir Frederick that Britain would return to liberal monetary and trade policies following the war.

"Prospective British purchases in the United States were considered in detail and their effects on the balance of payments between the two countries during the next 12 months were carefully examined," he said. "The controls by the two governments as they affect their respective nationals; over assets of invaded countries held by Great Britain and the United States were given attention."

Secretary Morgenthau said that he was assured by the Briton that "while Britain is now obliged by the exigencies of war to resort to exchange control and other temporary measures affecting international transactions, his government plans to return to liberal monetary and trade policies as soon as possible after hostilities cease.

Such temporary measures include the arrangement between the financial centers of London and New York, inaugurated July 18 for a system of registered sterling accounts which should tend toward stabilizing the sterling rate and help protect the American market."

Neither Secretary Morgenthau nor Sir Frederick would say what, if any, agreement had been reached regarding the "frozen" credit situation in this country. Sir Frederick declared, however, that "we do not want any assets to come under the effective control of Germany."

Bullitt to Clarify

A clarification of American intentions toward the Pétain Government in France and toward the $2,000,000,000 in "frozen" credits which that Nation is estimated to have here will follow President Roosevelt's conferences with William C. Bullitt, American Ambassador to France, it is believed here.

Ambassador Bullitt, who is returning by Clipper to the United States, will give the President a full account of the political and economic role which France is expected to play under German plans for Europe and this account is expected to be decisive in settling important diplomatic issues that have been hanging fire for several weeks.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., intimated at his press conference yesterday that the United States Government was not favorably disposed toward the totalitarian regime now being established in France, and that there was a distinct possibility that the Pétain Government would experience difficulty in obtaining the huge French sums here which this country ordered "frozen" after French capitulation to Germany.

Not Yet Decided

Asked if the United States would turn the credits over to the French Government, the Secretary said that the White House and State Department had not yet decided "what is the French Government," leaving the impression that this Government would be guided by Ambassador Bullitt's report and by future events. It is recalled, in this connection, that the Ambassador is outspoken in his criticism of totalitarianism and an opponent of any American conciliation toward Europe's dictators.

Secretary Morgenthau told reporters that the Treasury is now honoring only those financial drafts of the Pétain Government which are necessary to cover embassy and consulate expenses in this country.

Treasury Department experts have admitted privately that one of the main objectives being raised to returning any funds to France while that nation is subject to order from Berlin is because of the possibility that such funds would be siphoned through France to Germany as "reparations."

Difficult to Refuse

On the other hand, the experts admit that a conclusion of the war and evidence that the French people had accepted the Pétain Government might make it difficult for the United States to withhold the funds on any valid legal grounds.

Roosevelt Launches Campaign

Continued from Page 1

rium in relative quiescence, and set about their return to their homes in much the mood of passive inevitability or fatalism which has governed their great decisions here.

Down through the last 7½ years, Mr. Roosevelt has inescapably made opponents within his Party. Some of them are implacable. Their motives range all the way from those who suffered personal or patronage affronts to those having straight conservative opposition to the New Deal, and now those with Constitutional objections to the third term. Naturally, these opponents were all to the fore at Chicago. It is these people who have made President Roosevelt principal trouble in the Convention.

For some reason, the President's representatives here—no doubt acting on his orders—made few frontal attacks on the opposition, but sought sometimes to appease and always to ride out the storm. Like Mr. Roosevelt's own tactics toward many legislative battles, they sought at this Convention to sit tight, feeling confident that they had the votes in the end.

Carrying these tactics of confident waiting to Chicago, not only was the President nominated by acclamation, but Secretary Wallace went over on the first ballot against bitter opposition and with votes which were dragged reluctantly from many delegations.

Boos Punctuate Speeches

Speaker after speaker revealed that he was voting for Secretary Wallace solely because it was at the President's request. And delegates and galleries booed most references to this situation. They bitterly resented the role of rubber stamp, and would have preferred the choice of a free and uninfluenced Convention for the second place.

The opposition to Secretary Wallace was almost solely because of his Republican background, as many delegates stated publicly. In this regard, their attitude is virtually that of the Philadelphia delegates toward Wendell L. Willkie, an ex-Democrat, until public opinion forced them to accept him. At Chicago, it was the President who put over a former Republican choice.

Yet the consensus afterward seemed to be that while they did not like the Wallace choice, the delegates were prepared to concede that it was better than any practical alternative. The success was possible because no serious rival was in the field.

The candidacy of Speaker Bankhead was against the Alabaman's real wishes and virtually became a protest vote, not a real effort to win.

Had Paul V. McNutt been willing to press his candidacy instead of withdrawing, it seemed quite probably that he would have been the choice. His name drew immense gallery and floor ovations, recognition no doubt of the good-soldier role he has played in past months. He has suffered a good deal at Administration hands, notably being restrained from pressing his own candidacy and having to undergo humiliating personal income-tax investigation. But he has taken everything on the chin, and by stepping aside for the Wallace nomination has plainly put himself in a strong position for 1944.

Undeniably, the 1940 Conventions left resentment among the delegates which the President was not able to remove. The Party chafes under his direction at the same time that it drafts his leadership anew. And yet Mr. Roosevelt's quiet speech presages a campaign which may be effective.

As revealed by his remarks, the President intends to use a concentration of the strategy he employed with effect in 1936; he is running for re-election not as a candidate but as a President. Therein lies a great and significant advantage. He speaks, if he continues today's vein, with elevation, dignity, authority. He is, to use a phrase of the American Indians, the "great white father" in Washington, rather than the breathless and tousled aspirant candidate.

This benignant and authoritative aspect of Mr. Roosevelt's campaigning technique is very impressive to one who traveled on many of his past trips, and has also covered aspirant candidates.

Now, as he announced in his speech, he will probably not travel at all, but will appeal via radio frequently to the American people, and always as a man bearing great world responsibilities on his shoulders. On these terms, he should make a most formidable condidate. He will have, it should be remembered, the best and earliest information on world affairs, and he may be able to leave Mr. Willkie behind in his treatment of foreign policy.

Yet, against him, will be the present division and sulkiness within the Democratic Party. Against him will be the third term issue, not only as a constitutional tradition but as a practical fact. That is to say, American voters move in cycles. They demand regular change. They have seen a great deal of Mr. Roosevelt, for almost eight long years. He has alienated many of them in this period, but more important, many others seem simply ready for their cyclical change.

Willkie Campaigner, Too

Moreover, Mr. Willkie is in many ways a formidable campaigner, too, ready to stand shoulder-to-shoulder with President Roosevelt on most foreign policy issues, and making the campaign on the best terrain: domestic and fiscal issues, the questions of recovery, rearmament, and national unity.

But of course Mr. Willkie, in his turn, has handicaps which New Deal storm-troopers will not hesitate to exploit. The power issue will be hard worked. The name of Wall Street—pronounced with a hiss—will ring through the land, together with attacks on the powerful wealth which is embarrassingly supporting the Republican nominee.

The foretaste of these things was apparent in the President's speech.

It may be concluded that he has redeemed this Convention, up to a point. On foreign policy he stands on much firmer ground than the party platform—basing himself on his own record, with Secretary Hull.

Civilians Use Vacations in Defense Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALINAS, Calif.—Showing a willingness to sacrifice their summer vacations and pay $43.50 for the privilege, more than 110 business and professional men from eight western states are now undergoing a month-long basic military training program at Camp Ord near here under the direction of members of the Officers Reserve Corps, Ninth Corps Area.

Average age of the trainees is 40, men being accepted from ages 25 to 50, with 85 per cent having had some military training in their careers and at least 50 per cent having served in the World War, many as officers.

The training course affords some their first taste of military life, while for others it serves as a "brushing up" process. Completion of the training, however, does not constitute military service, obligate trainees to present or future contract of enlistment in the Army nor does it obligate the Army to tender officer commissions at the termination of the course.

Diversified Careers Represented

Many walks of life are represented by the 110 enrollees, the unit including engineers, attorneys, auditors, salesmen, plumbers, carpenters, public officials, business executives, clerks, educators, and brokers.

Under the general direction of Col. O. C. Wyman, Field Artillery Reserve, Sacramento, Calif., the trainees, who are divided into two infantry companies, undergo basic military training, physical exercise and athletics in a daily program which begins at 5:45 a. m. and ends at 9:45 p. m. In addition, the enrollees take turns at peeling potatoes, waiting on table, doing other "K. P." duties making their own beds, keeping their tents in order and, in general, learning the routine of army life.

As part of their training the B M. T. C. enrollees are given lectures and shown military maneuver films depicting such operations as tactical employment of anti-aircraft artillery, operation of 155 m.m. guns, defenses against chemical warfare, uses of light and heavy machine guns, of tanks, aircraft and so on. Demonstrations will also be given the enrollees by Regular Army units now stationed here of cavalry, field artillery, tank and light and heavy machine gun maneuvers, according to Colonel Wyman.

In addition to receiving instruction in all forms of infantry drill the enrollees will engage in one night march and bivouac.

Work Even in "Free" Time

Interest in the training has been so marked, officers say, that most of the trainees devote a large proportion of their free time on Sundays and evenings "brushing up" on their training lessons with officers and "boning" on their infantry drill regulations and other requirements.

Officers estimate that many of the trainees are expending almost $1,000—when expenses, transportation and loss of a month's salary or income is considered—to attend the training camp which is designed "to stimulate and promote citizenship, patriotism and Americanism" and "through expert physical direction and military training to benefit the men individually and to prepare them for future military service when and if necessary."

Also in training at rapidly expanding Camp Ord, which has just been designated permanent base for the new Seventh Division, are 1,400 C. M. T. C. trainees and several hundred members of the R. O. T. C. and Ninth Corps Area Officers Reserve Corps. Already stationed at the camp, which has just received a $2,250,000 War Department appropriation for construction of quarters for the new Seventh Division, are 2,500 officers and men of the Army.

During the first four months of this year the Third Division from Fort Lewis, Wash., engaged in extensive war games and winter training here.

Martin Says Third Term Means Republican Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 19 — With both national political conventions now history, the Republican High Command today had intiated its eastern base with a determined effort to wipe out factional differences that already has borne fruit in the pledge of full support in the Wendell L. Willkie presidential campaign from the Thomas E. Dewey forces.

The Republicans still await Mr. Willkie's acceptance speech but the activities of his campaign manager, Republican National Chairman, Joseph W. Martin, Jr., indicate that the Party's get-out-the-vote machinery will have full leverage by the time the nominee makes that delivery at Elwood, Ind., his home-town.

Confident that, in acting to "toss aside the historic third-term protection against one-man government," the Democrats had written the forecast for a Republican victory in November, Mr. Martin was an elated figure in conferences with the New York leaders here yesterday.

Before leaving New York for his home in Massachusetts, he had predicted that the campaign outcome would be a voter repudiation of the third term threat," conferred with New York State leaders with what was announced as a "harmonious" result, been assured full support, even to stumping for Mr. Willkie, from Mr. Dewey himself and approved offices for the Eastern Headquarters of the Party in the Grand Central Terminal Building, 70 East Forty-fifth Street.

"The expected has happened," Mr. Martin said of the third-term nomination at Chicago. "For the first time in history a man has been nominated for a third term.

"The American people will now be given an opportunity to determine whether they want to toss aside this historic protection against one-man government.

"Another paramount issue will be who the people believe is best equipped to put our domestic affairs in order and to bring peace, jobs and happiness to the American people.

"I have supreme confidence in the good judgment of the people. When they get the facts, and they will get them in this campaign, they will elect Wendell Willkie. He is the one real hope of the country today."

The Eastern headquarters will have campaign direction over 17 States and the District of Columbia, with Samuel F. Pryor, Jr., Republican National Committeeman from Connecticut and a wheelhorse in the Willkie nomination battle, in charge. The party campaign for the rest of the country will be jointly handled out of Chicago by John Hamilton, new Executive Officer of the Republican National Committee, and Gov. Harold Stassen of Minnesota. Mr. Martin will have offices in both places, but, as Minority Leader in the House of Representatives, will keep himself as free as possible for his Washington duties as long as Congress is in session.

His meeting here with Mr. Dewey was at luncheon, following which the New York County Prosecutor said that not only did he think Mr. Martin "the finest national chairman we've had in my memory," but that Mr. Willkie would be "overwhelmingly elected President." Mr. Dewey added that he and Mr. Martin were agreed that the "draft" movement in Chicago was "mangled beautifully and exposed as compulsion instead of a draft."

There's Peace in Vermont's Green Hills

© M. M. Derich; L. Anrod

'Rocks and Rills' and 'Templed Hills'

Willoughby near the Canadian border in Vermont might be in Oregon or in Switzerland—but it's in Vermont. In Plainfield, Vermont, there is a part of the village where the people can fish off their back porches. A Venice in New England that few people see.

High-Speed Picture Stunts In Preparation for Screen

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

People who have been attracted by some of the "single flash" pictures taken at great speed, showing a drop of milk falling and separating, or a golf club swinging, or a ball in flight, may now expect to have the whole process revealed to them shortly on the screen.

Pete Smith, Metro's short subject specialist, who ordinarily confines himself to humor but sometimes delves into more serious subjects, has invited Harold E. Edgerton, assistant professor of engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to bring his stroboscope experiments to Hollywood and put them into a picture.

Some of the "stunts" being developed include a football being kicked, a golf ball being photographed as it is knocked through a phone book, a cat drinking milk (Dr. Edgerton says this one will surprise a great many people, who only think they know how a cat drinks milk), cards being shuffled, and a girl jumping rope. There will be others, of course, and perhaps some of those mentioned will be discarded before the picture is done. Dr. Edgerton says Mr. Smith is being careful to make the picture as different as posible from slow motion film, which audiences already know.

* * *

Thirty-five millimeter exposures will be at the rate of 2,000 a second; 8 mm. will be considerably higher, about 6,000 a second. This has the effect of stopping motion completely at various stages, revealing action much too quick for the eye. It also does away with one of the oldest methods of motion pictures photographed on film, since it eliminates the shutter and lets the film go through without stopping. The light flashes of the new method are fast enough to "freeze" the image on the continuously moving film passing through the camera at 75 feet, or more, a second.

The camera and lights were developed by Dr. Edgerton in association with Kenneth J. Germeshausen and Herbert E. Grier of M. I. T. But the stroboscope itself is not new, of course. It is being manufactured now, according to Dr. Edgerton, quite extesnively for use in industry, and especially in the automotive industry, where it is used for exact observation of the workings of valves, oil circulation, fan blades, vibration of fenders, snubbers, rear ends, etc.

It has even found some use before now in the motion picture industry, where the sound departments have used it, among other things, for measuring the "flutter" in sprockets, and to observe the action of film winding through a camera.

One of the most interesting phases of the process, and one which will be magnified and accentuated in the motion picture, will be the esthetic and mathematical phases of stroboscopic photography. Bubbles breaking, and smoke blowing through fans, forming beautiful vortexes about the blades, allow the spectator to derive an esthetic pleasure from swift motion.

* * *

Dr. Edgerton doesn't expect his process to revolutionize the making of motion pictures. As it is slow motion cranked at 10 times the speed of present slow motion photography, it can hardly have uses to which slow motion has not already been applied. But it can heighten and develop the effects already obtained by that process.

He has greater hope for the "single flash" picture than for the motion picture development, at present. Single flash pictures taken by this process do not require the disturbing light effects of flashlight pictures, are sharper, and allow as many as three or four cameras to work from the same light at the same time, with 10-second intervals between photographs. He hopes that newspapers will come to make larger use of the single flash than they have. One large chain of newspapers already has bought a number of the lights.

At present, he says, most newspapers consider the new photography merely a "stunt." One newspaper manager told him, "You've already taken all the good pictures. There's nothing left to take."

Dr. Edgerton believes they haven't even begun to tap the possibilities of still photography with his method.

Canada Sidesteps Conference Issue

OTTAWA, Ont., July 19 (CP)—An expected debate in the Senate concerning the question of Canada's relation to the Pan-American Conference was squelched today when Government Leader Dandurand said: "I think it is not a matter to be discussed at the present time."

Senator Dandurand was answering a question put on the order paper by Senator J. J. Hughes, Prince Edward Island Liberal.

In the Chamber last night, answering his own question, "Will Canada become a member of the Pan American Union in the near future?" Senator Hughes said: "I think we should."

Hughes was not present at today's session.

Sh-h! Milady's Hair May Carry War Tip

HONOLULU, July 18 (AP)—Army officers learned today how secret agents could deliver code messages with the aid of a pretty woman's hairdress and the deft touch of a barber.

M. L. (Bill) Hix, a barber at Hickam Field, America's largest airdrome in the Pacific, demonstrated his code, using Bunnie Paris, Hickam Field bookkeeper, as a model.

With a system of curls and waves turning left and right, up and down, he wrote this message:

"Blow up power plant."

The barber said he could write 200 words in a single coiffure.

Vermont's Heart Beats Warm But Not Worn on Her Sleeves

Monitor Traveltalks

By Walter W. Cunningham

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Vermont is a shy maiden. She doesn't carry her heart on her sleeve. She could boast of a fine historic background if she recalled the activities in the northern part of the State, or even won you over to a passing glance of the striking shaft at Bennington. She has culture and she has civic accomplishments, of which any State might be proud.

Wander through the busy streets of Newport, the capital city of Montpelier, or the lower and upper sections of St. Johnsbury, with its interesting museum where the story of wild flowers is laid bare on wide tables, and you get some idea of her resourcefulness. Stop for an afternoon at Proctor, and you will see a collection of marble and granite from local and distant quarries, which has a place all its own in the world.

Meander through the streets of Manchester, where refinement rubs elbows with the practical in the arts and crafts, or snuggle in the hills that overshadow Bethel and variety you will find aplenty.

Where to Find Her

But it is not through the big cities and towns that you will come to know Vermont. She is a retiring maiden. Betimes she may flash one of her jewels before you—a Plainfield with its trim Goddard College campus and its colorful folk dance festival—or fling a bit of magic townscape before you, but to find the maiden in her native home you must delve into forest or lakeland or strike from highway to byway.

Vermont in all her grandeur hides in the recesses of Groton State Forest—near which one of her inhabitants will tell you he has planted some rows of fine "taters"—with its 15,000 acres, its ponds and its picnic areas, for access to which you may thank, among others, the CCC boys.

She plays hide and go seek in Smuggler's Notch, braves wind and storm on towering Mt. Mansfield, and trips lightly over hill and dale, through wood and stream. She has whimsicality in nomenclature, perpetuating the name of one of her noblest sons in the Calvin Coolidge State Forest and of a native of the desert in the Camel's Hump, a forest from which a famous skyline trail leads south. She has a Darling State Forest, a Sandbar State Forest, and she dances among the sugar maples in the region of the Gifford Woods.

A Place for Leisure

If you chance in one of her villages—it matters little which—you may come across a minister in a country store on a Saturday night buying his jujubes for a Sunday. Or you may light on a Columbia professor, his textbooks behind him, idling time away by a lake.

Is there anything to compare with Willoughby Lake? All the grandeur of Switzerland, with a beauty all its own. Called the Lucerne of America, its hills clothed in pine and oak which rise in majestic slopes to the sky.

If you woo the Green Mountain State you must go back to the hills. I took a trip to the village of Berlin once, and found scenery along byways which have no peer short of the Rockies. The road shot right off the main highway, several miles outside of Montpelier, turning sharply in an upward sweep, and holding itself, a trifle precariously, to the side of a wooded hill. Like all country roads it promised little at the end, an abandoned farm at one place giving it a forsaken turn. But suddenly there sprang into sight a farm and a woman by the door.

Time to Talk Turkey

Sharply we had to pull up. The road was blocked. A flock of 420 young turkeys barred the way, gazing quizzically at the driver, and only with the help of the farm woman could the path be cleared, for turkeys have their own code of laws which are to be interpreted by kindly persuasion. It seemed like a dream world to which only birds belonged.

Here was a land of peace and quiet, where the serenity of the hills was broken only by the song of the bird in the day and the cry of the owl in the night.

When we stopped to admire some beautiful handiwork of the farmer's wife, we were greeted with the usual hospitality. "I've a pitcher of lemonade which I've just made for the boys in the field, and I want you all to have a glass." This was the greeting from the farmer's wife, as we entered. "I can make more. Take all you want." No thought of the domestic tasks she had to do, of the linen to scrub in the wooden washtubs, of the dishes to clean for the hired men, the meals to cook, the clothes to mend, only the comfort of strangers.

What a haven for the weary traveler is the weather-beaten farm house. Always the men have time for a happy word in passing. They may milk 35 cows and handle 800 pounds of milk a day, and tend the flock of sheep, and 500 hens, a few pigs, and a couple of goats for good measure, and never be too busy to unfold the tale of the hills.

Rich in farms all over her countryside, Vermont is truly a land of hope and glory.

Americas Set Neutrality As Major Aim at Havana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — South Americans have a variety of ideas about the Havana Conference. Some have appealed for more "political reality" in approaching European war and peace problems; others have warned against an "economic Munich." Many prefer to "wait and see," despite the disasters attending similar neutral policies in other parts of the world.

There is one inescapable trend. The majority of delegates have explicit instructions to insure, even to intensify neutrality. This is because of German military successes, which, of course, were largely responsible for calling the Conference itself. Southern governments feel that essential practical considerations call for resistance of popular pressure in favor of Great Britain and democracy.

It is "political reality," they say, to be prepared for any kind of European order resulting from the war, so long as that continent, however it may be remapped or governed, consents to buy South American raw materials.

"Economic Munich"

The warning against an "economic Munich" is based on the fear, existent but not necessarily widely held, that the continental cartel project contains an ulterior aim—North American control of all-American economy. This control, it is declared, would stifle the development of South American economic independence.

Attention has been directed to a new or forgotten angle of defense co-ordination. While there is a readiness to agree to military co-operation the reminder has been issued that preparation, in Latin America at least, also involves physical and moral education to develop civic discipline. This is largely a rightist party argument, but it cannot be gainsaid that no nation can participate efficiently in group defense while the people remain socially backward.

The Brazilian attitude has been alluded to by neighbors in analyzing the political aspect of the Havana agenda. There is some support for, though more criticism of, the latest pronouncement by President Vargas that Pan Americanism was never designed to defend any particular political regimen, as this would amount to interference with domestic government.

Argentina's View

Argentines who protested against an earlier speech which appeared to favor totalitarianism and regarding which Washington, too, was doubtful, partially indorsed this Brazilian argument. It is felt in Argentina, however, that the whole strength of American solidarity rests on similarity and equality of democratic regimes.

This apparent discrepancy on a first-class political issue may not be carried to the Havana conference table, though there are many requests for a definite reaffirmation of Pan American democracy to avoid any European misinterpretation of New World tendencies. The German and Italian newspapers have already suggested that South America, led by Brazil, is retreating from democracy.

The Germans and Italians are on more solid ground in declaring that South Americans, as a whole, object to any economic cartel and that one of their objections is based on the fear that the United States would use this organization as a political weapon against totalitarianism. There is some uncertainty here as to the North American motive. It is frequently asked: Does the United States want to help us or use us?

Economic Changes

Today the demand is incessant that Latin America be raised from its position of economic inferiority. The people feel that, while they remain mere producers of raw materials, they are relegated to a kind of semi-colonial status by the United States as well as by European powers. They are determined to develop manufacturing capacity. Today, also one hears more complaints against the old trading regime under which South America received only part exchange for its raw materials, the remainder going in dividends, interest, redemption, carriage, insurance and commissions.

The current mood is that each southern nation prefers "economic sovereignty"—to deal with postwar Europe on its own terms. There is no certainty that the mood will continue. The possibility of European, Mediterranean and Far Eastern blocs is disturbing to many. Observers have pointed out that South America may suffer reduced living standards if it persists in narrow notions of trading independence. It is believed these States will run the risk of being devoured economically, one by one, just as small European States were devoured politically, because they failed to unite in time. The United States, by using this argument, may yet overcome southern opposition to a continental economic front at Havana.

The Monroe Doctrine continues to be extensively debated as the Conference draws near. Opinions are divided, but it is realized that this division will not affect any unilateral action by the United States if this becomes necessary in the protection of its vital interests, especially that of Panama Canal security. There is less political interest in this matter than in pre-"Good Neighbor" days. For all their readiness to trade independently with any kind of New Europe, however, South American Nations are as determined as the United States to prevent any totalitarian power from taking over American territory. They prefer trading at "long distance."

If there is any general tendency today among the various countries it is this: South America prefers to "wait and see." It holds that the military situation has developed in Germany's favor. Despite sympathy with the Allied democracies, it does not want to prejudice future economic chances with a new Europe. Most countries, possibly all, are prepared for a reaffirmation of continental principles of fraternity and freedom—even of democracy—but this is to be balanced by insurance of strict neutrality.

The southern nations believe solidarity should be maintained at all costs, if necessary, by a readjustment of position without sacrifice of established principles on which New World governments and relationships have been founded. They deny that this change of front, if it can be described as such, is motivated by expedience or opportunism. Recent anti-"fifth column" measures are cited to prove appreciation of dangers accruing from aggressive political, economic and racial creeds in Europe.

Los Angeles Housing Unit Runs Ahead of Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Now more than one-third finished, Ramona Gardens, this city's low-rent public housing project being developed by the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles, co-operating with the United States Housing Authority, is running well ahead of schedule and will be finished in March, 1941, according to Nicola Giulii, Chairman of the Municipal Housing Group.

Pittsburgh Youths on Long, Long Hike; Cash, Not Shoes, Their Only Concern

PITTSBURGH, July 19 (AP)—Two Pittsburgh youths attempting the ambitious and unprecedented feat of hiking from one end of the 2,000-mile Appalachian Trail to the other sent home word today their only concern is whether their funds will hold out.

Edward Damp wrote to his mother that he and his companion, John Maher "aren't worried about our legs standing the gaff." They started out with about $50 each saved from odd job earnings during the winter.

Longest continuous hike recorded to date in the books of the Appalachian Trail Conference was one of 850 miles made by two Massachusetts men.

The Pittsburghers left June 12 with the intention of trekking all the way from Maine to the Great Smoky Mountains, over the ridges of the far-flung Appalachians, by October. They claim to have scaled Mount Katahdin and Mt. Washington. Virtually over the Presidential Range of New Hampshire, they are heading for the Adirondacks in New York.

Next on their intinerary will be the Poconos, the Blue Ridge and the Great Smokies, ending up at Mount Oglethorpe, Georgia.

They report doing about 25 miles a day and, according to Maher's mother, "seem to be having a wonderful time."

Convention Tally On Vice-President

CHICAGO, July 19 (AP)—Democratic Convention tallies prior to moves to make the Vice-Presidential nomination unanimous showed the following distribution:

Secretary Henry A. Wallace, 627.7.

Speaker William B. Bankhead, 329.26.

Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt, 66.63.

Loan Administrator Jesse Jones 5.9.

Senator Alva B. Adams of Colorado 11½.

Senator Prentiss M. Brown of Michigan 1.

Postmaster General James A. Farley 8.

Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky 2.

Senator Scott Lucas of Illinois 1.

Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War 1.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming 3½.

Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts 1.

Bascom Timmons, Texas newspaperman 1.

'Lost Colony's' First Week Attracts 10,000 Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANTEO, N. C.—More than 10,000 visitors, representing practically all the States in the Union, witnessed performances of Paul Green's "The Lost Colony" during the first week of the 1940 season, it was announced here.

Through Labor Day, Sept. 2, performances will be given each Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday night.

'Flash' Pictures for Screen

A Football Being Kicked

Pete Smith prepares some of Harold E. Edgerton's stroboscope experiments for the screen.

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Tokyo 'Inner Cabinet' Plans Link With Axis

TOKYO, July 19 (AP) — The Inner Government of the new Konoye Cabinet reached a decision today on relations with Italy and Germany and informed quarters asserted that it calls for a closer working arrangement with the Axis.

The question of whether the Netherlands East Indies and French Indo-China would be taken under "protection" still was unclarified.

It was considered certain that Japan first would attempt an understanding with Berlin on any action in the South Seas.

Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye and the other three of his Inner Government—Ministers of Navy, War, and Foreign Affairs—held a long conference in which they reviewed the entire field of proposed new diplomatic policies.

Relations Discussed

The subjects touched on included relations with the United States, Great Britain, and Soviet Russia, Prince Konoye said.

"I cannot at present announce details of the conference, but I can say that complete agreement was reached," he added.

Japan under its now totalitarian-type government will remain friendly with the United States but will not lean over backward to improve this friendship, it appeared.

The Foreign Office spokesman, Yakichiro Suma, told a press conference that Japan's desire for friendship with the United States would not be decreased even though the new Government under Prince Fumimaro Konoye strengthens relations with Germany and Italy.

"Politics are not maintained by mathematical formula," he said. "We are friendly with all nations. We have been the party wanting better relations with the United States. We already have our cards on the table and have been waiting for six months for an American move."

End of 'Subservience'

The Japanese press expects an end of what it describes as Japan's "diplomatic subservience" to both the United States and Great Britain, coupled with a closer move toward the Rome-Berlin Axis. No immediate alliance with the Axis is expected, however.

Prince Konoye was to name a full Cabinet later to complete the government he is forming in succession to that of Admiral Yonai, which resigned this week.

Mr. Suma at his press conference declined comment on the renomination of President Roosevelt.

"Our interest," he said, "lies in the fundamental basis of American foreign policy, and not in the President as a man. All we want is a fair deal."

Free Hand in China

Simultaneously Mr. Suma implied that Japan would insist upon a free hand in settlement of the three-year-old war in China. Commenting on British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's remarks in Parliament July 18 suggesting that the war might be mediated later, Mr. Suma said:

"At this moment we are not welcoming offers of good offices of third parties."

He said Japan was not contemplating inviting such mediation as suggested by Mr. Churchill and no conversations to this end were under way. He said if any third party should volunteer mediation, Japanese acceptance would depend upon whether the basis be "terms which we can accept" and upon the manner of the third party's approach.

The newspaper Asahi said among the problems to be examined first by the new Government are Russian-Japanese relations, the strengthening of national defense, and the tightening of the Government's domestic control under the expected move toward totalitarianism. "Renovation" of the diplomatic personnel also is expected.

By a Staff Artist

Yosuke Matsuoka

Foreign Minister in new Japanese Cabinet.

Matsuoka Career

By the Associated Press

Yosuke Matsuoka, the new Japanese Foreign Minister was educated in the grammar schools of Portland, Ore., and the high school of Oakland, Calif. He graduated with honors from the University of Oregon Law School in 1902. He has been an open proponent of strong militaristic policies and was campaigning for fascism as early as 1934.

He has had a long career as a diplomat and as chief delegate to the League of Nations in 1933 he carried through the negotiations by which Japan withdrew from membership in the dispute over Manchuria.

Mr. Matsuoka was one of a group of prominent Japanese who, on Nov. 2, 1939, signed a statement saying that the United States desired a kind of peace in the Far East which "not only is undesirable but impossible to maintain."

The statement asserted that the United States was attempting to perpetuate a system "which ignores the desire of all peoples of the world to develop by fairly sharing all the fruits and opportunities offered by mother earth."

Reprisal Threat

AMSTERDAM (Via Berlin) July 19 (AP)—Germany will take action regarding alleged mistreatment of Germans in the Netherlands East and West Indies, a German spokesman declared tonight, intimating the steps would be reprisals against persons now in German-occupied Netherlands.

The German spokesman declared that "authorities regret to be obliged to act" in connection with alleged mistreatment of Germans in the Netherlands East and West Indies.

"East and West Indian authorities are responsible," he said.

"They don't understand how Europeans in the colonies have to be treated and don't appreciate the good treatment (by Germany) of Netherlands war prisoners."

Army 'Dictator'

MOSCOW, July 19 (AP)—The Communist Party newspaper Pravda said today that Japan with its new Government under Prince Konoye is under an "open dictatorship" of the Military Party.

In an article analyzing the new Cabinet, Pravda said that it foreshadowed "new and obviously serious movements both in the internal and foreign policy of Japan."

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

British Shift Entire Policy In Far East

Continued from Page 1

'heading for a Far-Eastern Munich.' "

"In making this concession to Japan," said Mr. Churchill, "we were seeking two things—time, and relief from tension. Those were the two things that we sought and found at Munich—and little good they did us, or our victim. We do not believe that Japan's increasing appetite will be appeased by this surrender and we do not believe that the arrangement just concluded will be followed by a just and equitable solution of Sino-Japanese conflict."

The Opposite View

There is no doubt that sentiment of this sort is widespread. But there is an equally sharp realization that such sentiments fail to put the Anglo-Japanese accord in its proper perspective.

Most of the British press, while regretting the injustice to China inherent in the closing of the Burma Road, point out emphatically that no other course was open to Britain at this time. As Mr. Churchill stated, the British Government was "bound to have regard to the present world situation: nor could they ignore the dominant fact that we are ourselves engaged in a life and death struggle."

Nevertheless, the public here, as in the United States, is puzzled at the apparent abandonment of the former British stand in support of China as well as at the new tone of the Prime Minister's statement.

Change in Policy

In fact, the disconcerted feeling which Mr. Churchill's statement was received goes deeper than mere distaste for its appeasement trend. The real, and so far largely unsuspected, reason is that his declarations half-concealed and half-disclosed a radical modification of Britain's Far Eastern policy.

The essence of this change is that the British Government, for the first time since the abandonment of the Anglo-Japanese alliance at Washington's request back in the early twenties, openly acknowledges that Britain cannot undertake to go to war with Japan.

Mr. Churchill's statement which, as he took pains to point out, was a carefully studied declaration of policy, now emphasizes that the British Government wishes "to see Japan attain that state of prosperity which will ensure to her population the welfare and economic security which every Japanese naturally desires." It can be stated authoritatively that this is not mere polite verbiage. The same is true of the preceding clause which speaks of the British Government's desire to see China's status and integrity preserved and of Britain's readiness to negotiate "the revision of treaties on the basis of reciprocity and equality."

Britain's Offer

Thus, as Mr. Churchill stated, Britain is ready to offer its collaboration and contribution toward the attainment of the aims of both countries, "but it must be clear that if they are to be attained it must be by a process of peace and conciliation and not by war or threat of war."

The British Government, in other words, has put it up to the Japanese in the words of an editorial in The Times of London today "to prove their sincerity by improving their relations with this country. Their best means of doing so is to seek more practical means of ensuring a just peace with China than they have yet attempted."

Rightly or wrongly the British Government thinks it has reason to believe that there is a possibility that Japan is ready to meet half-way an approach to Far Eastern problems along these lines. If this proves to be the case then Britain's action in closing the Burma Road cannot be called appeasement in the Munich sense of the term. Furthermore it will have been shown that British policy, is in long term matters, not so uncoordinated with the American attitude as appears on the surface.

America's Attitude

But is is emphasized here that especially during Britain's crucial struggle, much—in fact, frankly, almost all—depends on how far the United States can and will go in standing by such a policy of justice to China as well as to Japan.

So far the hard fact is that America has been unwilling to go farther than the present passive policy of keeping the fleet in the Pacific. One indication of American readiness to co-operate, which naturally would be welcomed here, would be for the President to put an embargo on exports from America to both China and Japan. To do so would not now work a hardship on China, since it is only by the Burma Road that American exports can reach the Chinese, but it would go far to rectify the balance and put China and Japan on the same plane so far as obtaining war materials is concerned.

The view here is that such a step would be perfectly logical and fully in line with Secretary of State Cordell Hull's protest against the closing of the Burma Road. It was Japan, it is emphasized here, which obliged Britain to close this road, and therefore Mr. Hull's protest is really directed ultimately and chiefly against Japan. American action along this line would not only strengthen Britain's hand at this crucially difficult stage of the latter's fight against aggression in the West. It would also discourage the aggressor in the East and thus open the way to just such a peaceful and just approach to the Far Eastern question as Britain is now attempting to inaugurate.

Reichstag Hears Hitler Outline Nazi Program

BERLIN, July 19 (AP)—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler summonsed the German Reichstag today to give the German people "an insight" into developments into the European war.

His speech began with a vigorous denunciation of the Treaty of Versailles and the European war mongers upon whom he blamed the present conflict.

"If we compare the cause which prompted this historic struggle of the magnitude of the far-reaching effects of military events" he said "we are forced to the conclusion that its general course and the sacrifices it has entailed are out of all proportion to the alleged reasons for its outbreak, unless they were nothing but a pretext for underlying intentions.

"The program of the National Socialist movement in so far as it depicted the future of development of the Reich's relations with the rest of the world, was simply an attempt to bring about a definite revision of the Treaty of Versailles, though as far as at all possible, this was to be accomplished by peaceful means. This revision was absolutely essential."

"Intolerable Conditions"

"The conditions imposed in the Treaty of Versailles were intolerable. . . . All attempts made by democratic Germany to obtain equality for the German people by revision of the Treaty proved unavailing. Germany's demands for this revision were a vital necessity and essential to the existence and honor of every great nation, and it probably one day will be regarded by posterity as extremely reasonable.

"In practice, all these demands had to be carried through, contrary to the will of the Franco-British rulers. We all regarded it as a sure sign of successful leadership in the Third Reich and for years we were able to effect this revision without a war, not that, as the British and French demagogues asserted, we were at that time incapable of fighting; when, thanks to growing common sense, it highly appeared as though international co-operation might lead to a peaceful solution of the remaining problems, the agreement to this end, signed in Munich on Sept. 29, 1938, by the four laeding interested States, was not only welcomed in London and Paris, but was also actually condemned as a sign of abominable weakness.

Charges Conspiracy

"Now that peaceful revision threatened to be crowned with success, the Jewish capitalist warmongers, their hands stained with blood, saw their tangible pretext for realizing their diabolical plans vanished into thin air. Once again we witnessed a conspiracy of wretched corruptible political creatures and money-grabbing financial magnates for whom war was a welcome means of furthering their bitter ends.

"This position scattered by the Jews throughout the nations began to exercise its disintegrating influence on sound common sense. Scribblers concentrated upon decrying honest men who wanted peace as weaklings and traitors and upon denouncing the opposition parties as the fifth column, thus breaking all internal resistance to their criminal policy.

"Jews and Freemasons, armament manufacturers and war profiteers, international businessmen, stock exchange jugglers, seized upon political hirelings of the desperate type that described war as something infinitely desirable. It was through the work of these criminal persons that the Polish State was spurred on to an attitude that was out of all proportion to Germany's demands and still less with attendant consequences."

Herr Hitler declared he recalled he had "warned" Britain and France after the Polish Campaign "not to continue this war."

"While the Anglo-French war clique was seeking ways to extend the war and rope in new participants, I was working to build up our own forces.

Baltic Campaign

"Along about March, we learned of intentions by the Allies to get bases in Finland for movement nito the Baltics and to obtain access to Swedish and Norwegian mines.

"The conclusion of peace between Russia and Finland caused these intentions by the Allies to be temporarily withheld."

However, plans were taken up by the Allies a few days later, Herr Hitler said, to pursue the northern campaign. Germany learned of the plans, he declared, because of the "verbosity of that First Lord of the Admiralty (Winston Churchill) now British Premier" and French Premier Paul Reynaud.

The dispatch of minelayers to Norwegian waters, he said, removed any doubt of the British intention to occupy Norway.

Bases in Norway

He then reviewed the opening of the conflict in Norway. He said Germany moved in only after the British had tried in vain.

"Successful execution was possible only by the fine work of the three divisions of our forces, the Navy, land forces, and Air force.

"The Air Force, which was often the only means of transport, surpassed itself in every respect.

"The British fleet was finally obliged to yield before the attacks of German dive bombers and evacuate."

"Air-landed troops," he said, provided the first occupation of many places. He paid tribute to Norwegian troops saying they gave "very brave defense." At the same time, he ridiculed the British troops, asserting they were poorly trained and equipped and "definitely inferior in every respect."

Jeers at British Troops

"The word Narvik will be immortalized as a symbol of the National Socialist Reich.

"It is a pity that Chamberlain's Grenadier Guards . . . did not make contact with the German Troops."

Often during his speech the German Führer was loudly applauded by the members of the Reichstag. When he spoke of the "heroes" of the Norwegian campaign—citing officers of each group—there was cheering.

The Low Country Campaign

Turning from Norway, he took up the subject of the Low Country campaign. Germany, he said, had few troops on the Belgian frontier, while large concentrations of French tanks and troops showed France was preparing to move against Germany through Belgium.

"There was such a concentration of signs pointing to a movement of French and British troops through Belgium and Holland that I discussed the developments with the Army and made minute plans to offset such an attack."

Telephone messages between London and Paris showed the British and French were preparing to attack early in May, he said, and so "I gave orders to attack" on May 10.

He said the strategy of the Allies, including their concentration of troops, made the German task simpler. He recited in detail the plan of operations which ultimately was carried out.

Paying tribute again to the German soldiers, he said the soldiers of the "new provinces taken into the Reich" showed equal valor and thus helped make possible "the glorious victory."

"The command of the new German Army," he said, "must be considered much better than the command of yesterday."

On the tenth of May, two German armies "were ready for the attack . . . to occupy Holland and to March against Antwerp."

Here again he detailed the movements of the armies in their "break-through" operations in the North and South. It was evident, he said, that success of the operations would mean the complete defeat of the British and French forces in Northern France.

Lawmakers Cheer Generals

Naming Generals in charge of units participating, he brought cheers from the Reichstag in each case. The taking of Paris, he said, was not envisioned in the original plans.

After Paris fell, he said, the operations on the Swiss border and encirclement tactics made possible the crushing of the French Army.

Pétain's laying down the French arms, he added, was the only possibility in a position that was "untenable."

"In this war, the German infantry has shown itself to be what it always has been, the best infantry in the world."

"In this war, the German tank corps has won a place in history. . . . all other troops deserve the highest praise."

"The Air Force, at dawn on May 10, with thousands of fighter planes and dive bombers swept down on enemy air bases. In the space of a few days our air superiority was established and it never was relinquished."

He said "the air force was under the command of the Marshal (Hermann Göring)" and without it any bravery of land forces would have been in vain.

Besides those in active Army service, Herr Hitler lauded those officers and men behind the lines who served the Government in essential jobs.

The full results of the operations of the German Navy, he said could not be given before the end of the war.

Praise for Nazis

Herr Hitler, too, praised the National Socialist Party and said it was responsible for the upbuilding of the German Army and "created that unity between the army at the front and the home front essential for success and which was lacking in the last war."

In this connection again, he pointed to individuals for special praise.

"The name of Von Ribbentrop, our Foreign Minister, will always be connected with the German rebirth.

"My party colleague Goering would never be forgotten by the German people for his building of the German Air Force.

"I cannot conclude my survey without mention of our ally," Hitler said, and then referred to the co-operation of Italy. He said he had also worked for friendship with England.

"I regret I was not successful despite all my efforts."

He was proud, he said, to be a friend of Mussolini. Since the birth of the revolution, the only words of understanding had come from Italy, he added.

"This war was thrust on Germany against my wish and desire," he said, but the advantages from being allied with Italy were many, both economically and from a military standpoint.

"Italy's entry into the war played a part in hastening France's realization of the fact that further opposition would be unavailing."

Italy was continuing, he said, to deal heavy blows against Britain.

"Our efforts will be crowned by a common victory."

Speaking of the future, he said it was "in no spirit of vainglory. Others probably need that more than I—for example Mr. Churchill."

"It is not conceit when I tell you we shall emerge stronger from our successes.

"In military power the Reich is stronger today than ever before.

The losses, when compared with the World War, "have been amazingly light."

This was due to the training of the men, and the new weapons of the mechanical forces.

The losses, he said, were less than that for which Germany was prepared."

New Premier

By a Staff Artist

A. S. MacMillan

Nova Scotia's former Minister of Highways and Public Works, who succeeds Angus L. Macdonald, who was recently appointed Minister of Naval Affairs by the Ottawa Government.

U. S. Is Ready To Renew Its China Talks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 19—Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles declared today that the United States was ready to resume negotiations with the Chinese Government toward the peaceful relinquishment of American extraterritorial rights in China when possible.

The Undersecretary's statement was given as a further clarification of this Nation's attitude toward China following the recent statement of Secretary of State Cordell Hull that this country would consider the closing of the Burma Road, already effected by Great Britain, as an unwarranted obstacle to world trade.

"It has been this Government's traditional and declared policy and desire to move rapidly by process of orderly negotiation and agreement with the Chinese Government whenever conditions warrant, toward the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights and of all other so called 'special rights' possessed by this country as by other countries in China by virtue of international agreement," the Undersecretary said.

"That policy remains unchanged," he added.

The Undersecretary's statement also reviewed the past history of such negotiations which were broken off on several occasions by Sino-Japanese trouble.

"The most recent statement of this Government on this subject is contained in a note presented on Dec. 31, 1938, to the Japanese Government, which mentions, inter alia, the progress made toward the relinquishment of certain rights of a special character which the United States together with other countries has long possessed in China," the statement read.

"In 1931 discussions of the subject between China and each of several other countries, including the United States, were suspended on the occurrence of the Mukden Incident and subsequent disrupting developments in 1932 and 1935 in the relations between China and Japan. In 1937 this Government was giving renewed favorable consideration to the question when there broke out the current Sino-Japanese hostilities as the result of which the usual processes of government in large areas of China were widely disrupted."

Playmakers Group In New Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—A new full-length play, "Smoky Mountain Road," by Fred Koch, Jr., son of the founder and present director of the Carolina Playmakers, who has been heard by thousands in person and millions over the radio in his annual readings of Dickens' "A Christmas Carol," was launched in a three-day run at the Playmakers Theater in Chapel Hill.

The play deals with a typical mountain family's reaction to the building of a highway through its neighborhood, the consequent invasion of tourists, and power development. At first, the members of the family are delighted, but the high gear of modern life—glaring lights, noise and hurry—eventually is wearisome, and they seek the serenity they formerly knew, by moving farther back into the mountains.

Nazi Pardons

BERLIN, July 19 (AP)—Adolf Hitler ordered the release today of all Belgian prisoners of war except commissioned and noncommissioned officers.

From Brussels, DNB, the German news agency, reported that members of the fugitive Pierlot Government, which refused to recognize King Leopold's capitulation, had been forbidden to return to German-occupied territory.

Fast Stamp Sale

Stamps commemorating the 2,600th anniversary of the Japanese Empire were sold out to philatelists within three hours after being placed on sale.

Balkans Have Vital Stake On Result of British Defense

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, July 19 — Once again, breathless expectancy pervades Central and Eastern Europe, the Balkans and Mediterranean Basins as Britain's zero hour approaches.

Decisions are held in suspension. Neutral foreign offices cautiously keep their lines open to both sides of the conflict. Every action is based on the belief that the immediate fate of Europe depends on the Battle of Britain if, and when, it comes. Spain is balanced on the brink of war, in much the same way as Italy before the Battle of France. Another crushing German success very likely would force it in. The naval situation in the Mediterranean remains indecisive after 10 days claims and counterclaims over the first important battle. Turkey is visibly impressed by British stiffening but far more by stirrings of the Russian giant to the Northward. Governments and alliances along the Danube remain fluid, waiting to learn details of the new axis architecture for Central Europe, and wondering if it can ever be applied.

The axis powers themselves defer the political-military aspects of their new order partly so as not to divert their energies but chiefly to wait and see whether Russia can be brought within their orbit.

Threads come together at the Kremlin for the axis believes that if Britain can be overrun Russia must come to terms with Germany.

Soviet Can Only Wait

Under such circumstances it is not for some years to come that the Soviets would be prepared to differ with the Reich. In the meantime it must accept Germany's invitation to look east for its avenues of empire.

If Britain stands off the enemy, however, the Russian center of gravity would continue to shift toward greater independence of action. Like the moon drawing the tides, it would tend to pull the currents of East European diplomacy toward it.

Such is the situation viewed from this point of vantage as the days draws near when Germany's decision must be made clear. If the British wish confirmation of the fact that their cause has not been entirely written off, evidence is to be found in the visible hesitation of every foreign office on the southerly arc from Madrid to Moscow.

If the axis needed any proof of the necessity for driving ahead, this same evidence would suffice.

Turkey in Exposed Position

An aura of unreality and instability therefore surrounds all news from the Danube and Mediterranean Basins. Diplomats hand out, and correspondents faithfully report, stories of intense diplomatic activity which contradict each other with more than normal confusion.

Turkey, it is said, is succeeding in creating a Moscow-Ankara Axis. No, Turkey will be the next Russian victim! Hungary it is said today will be disarmed by the Germans. Hungary it is said tomorrow will be left armed to face Russia. Even in Italy, Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano's right-hand man Giavanni Ansaldo, editor of the Leghorn Telegrafo, returned from the Munich Conference to write in a widely quoted article, reference to the unfriendly possibilities of Russia. Next day the implications of axis trouble with the Soviet was officially and categorically denied.

These diplomatic contradictions may be understood in the light of the military situation. There's usually some truth in both sides of conflicting reports. They represent efforts to make ready for either of two radically different situations which, in all likelihood, would crystallize after military decisions. Full Axis victory probably would see the Balkans reorganized by an Axis-Russian agreement, Turkey in great jeopardy in face of Russia's need to control the Dardanelles, and the ranging of Spanish and Arab, even Egyptian, elements against the British.

But if England remains unconquered, the Balkans probably will be left as an armed buffer state in a no-man's-land, a Moscow-Ankara Axis might become a reality, and the resulting situation in the Mediterranean would mean a long difficult war for Italy. In a word, Central, Eastern and Mediterranean Europe are unable to decide whether to believe more in the striking power of the German Army or in the moral and physical strength with which Britain is now confronting the Reich's Army.

Perforce they must wait and see.

Canadian Jobless Insurance In Fair Way to Become Reality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 19—With constitutional barriers now removed and with former strong opposition now reduced to a whisper, the Dominion Government has lost little time in taking up again the question of Federal Unemployment Insurance.

Although this is the second time that such a bill has been introduced in Parliament, the present effort promises more success.

In 1935, with a Federal election coming on, Premier Richard B. Bennett's Conservative Administration passed a bill similar to the one now before Parliament as part of a "New Deal" policy for Canada. But the bill was declared outside the Dominion Parliament's jurisdiction by the Supreme Court of Canada and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London.

When the question was broached of obtaining the necessary power for the Dominion by the present Administration, three of the nine provinces raised objections on the ground that it was an invasion of provincial rights.

Since then, however, the British House of Lords, answering a request of the Canadian Parliament, has given royal assent to an amendment to the British North America Act transferring the jurisdiction over unemployment insurance from the Canadian provinces to the Dominion Government. All of the provinces have agreed to this change.

The measure now before Parliament provides that the employers and employees contribute an equal amount to the fund while the Federal Government would contribute a sum equal to one fifth of the total contribution of employers and employees.

The costs of administration would be borne by the Government. In this respect the lines laid down by the Bennett act in 1935 were followed in the main, and many other essential features of the earlier bill which were the result of careful study of social insurance in vogue in other countries were incorporated in the present measure.

There are, however, several points of difference. An employee would become eligible for insurance benefit if he or she has contributed to the fund for 30 instead of 40 weeks as provided in the earlier act, and the weeks need not be consecutive. The present provision would be that the beneficiary must have contributed for 180 days.

Contributions and benefits also would not be at flat rates but would bear specified proportions to the normal wages received by the employees. Beneficiaries with dependents would automatically receive higher rates of benefit than those who are single and without dependents.

It is estimated that during the first year of operation the insurance fund would grow to a total of $67,200,000 of which employers would contribute $28,000,000, employees a similar amount and the Federal Government $11,200,000.

In addition the administrative costs would amount to about $5,000,000. It is estimated that about 3,500 persons would be employed on the administrative staff which will have headquarters in the capital.

Those exempted from the operation of the insurance plan would include those engaged in such primary industries as farming, lumbering, fishing, horticulture, hunting and trapping; also those employed in water and air transportation, stevedoring and in domestic service except where service is in a club. Tradesmen, members of the civil service and the military, naval and air forces and all employees with wages exceeding $2,000 a year are exempt. It is estimated that in 1941, which would be the first year that benefits would be drawn, the number of employees affected would be about 2,100,000. The National Unemployment Insurance scheme would be administered by a three-man commission, assisted by an advisory council of not less than four and not more than six members. The commission will establish a national employment service. There will be a court of referees which will decide appeals where claims for benefits have been refused.

One of the general benefits to the community expected from the operation of the measure is that when the war is over and war industries close down, those who lose their jobs will have insurance money to help tide them over the interim until they get other work.

Radio Sales at Record

OTTAWA — During the first quarter of 1940 producers' sales of radio receiving sets in Canada established a new record of 71,503 units having a list or retail value of $3,524,190.

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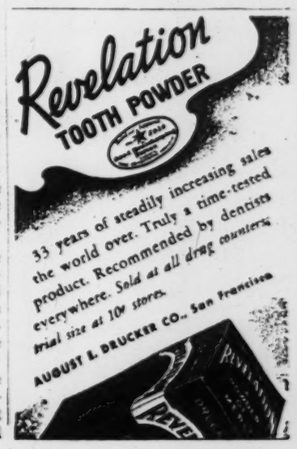
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French Ships Seized For British War Use

By the Associated Press

LONDON, July 19 (AP)—Two British merchant ships the King John and the Davisian, have been sunk in the region of the West Indies by a German raider "known to be at large in the Atlantic," the Admiralty announced today.

The Admiralty said the raider "is believed to be a converted merchant vessel. All British merchant ships have been warned.

All French merchant ships in British ports are being requisitioned for the duration of the war, the British Ministry of Shipping announced.

France will receive the ships back and be paid for their use "at the end of the war," the announcement said.

French officers and seamen will be given opportunity for employment in this connection, and "many have accepted."

The text of the announcement follows:

"The terms of the armistice between the French Government and Germany and Italy require all French merchant ships to be recalled to French ports or to neutral ports.

"There are many French merchant ships in United Kingdom ports. In order that these may be free to serve the common war effort during the period of the war they are being requisitioned under the defense regulations by His Majesty's Government.

"At the end of the war compensation will be paid for their use and the ships will be returned to France. During the war the ships will sail under the British flag, but they will also fly the French flag in token of the determination of free Frenchmen to participate in the common struggle to liberate France and Europe.

"The French officers and seamen are to be offered the opportunity of remaining in employment in these ships under the British flag, and many have accepted.

"The terms of their employment will be the same as for British officers and seamen."

Malta Blockade

Stefani, official Italian news agency, reported tightening of the Italian air blockade of the British Mediterranean island naval base of Malta with need of supplies there growing.

The agency, citing the bombing of a 15,000-ton oil tanker headed for Malta as an indication of the blockade's effectiveness, said Italian planes had been hammering at the island and scouring the sea to prevent tankers and supply ships from reaching the island.

Damage to planes and supplies, Stefani said, virtually has ended Malta's value as a base for a British attack on Italy. Military experts at the same time said Malta, bombed more than 50 times, probably also was in need of shells for antiaircraft batteries.

This was believed to have been the British decision to risk running the Italian blockade with five big freighters—a move which led to the British-Italian naval battles in the Mediterranean 10 days ago.

The Italian High Command stated that one of its formations made a flight of over 2,000 miles to bomb the British military and naval base of Gibraltar, July 18, where the arsenal and other military objectives were said to have been bombed "effectively."

Stefani further reported that the 42,100-ton British battle cruiser Hood and the aircraft carrier Ark Royal were undergoing repairs at the bombed arsenal at Gibraltar.

Harbors Bombed

New aerial attacks on British harbors and military barracks were reported by the German High Command.

A submarine was reported sunk by bombs on July 17.

The German Air Force bombed and sank four merchant ships totaling between 12,000 and 14,000 registered tons, the High Command announced.

Twelve merchant ships and two outpost boats were said to have been damaged heavily.

The communiqué declared that a German submarine had sunk 31,300 gross tons of registered enemy cargo space and that another submarine "succeeded in shooting" a large armed steamer out of a strongly guarded convoy.

Oil Depots Raided

A British Air Ministry communiqué says that Royal Air Force bombers have made further attacks on barge concentrations in Holland and Belgium.

The oil installation at Gelsenkirchen in the Ruhr was also bombed, while coastal command aircraft carried out a raid on the oil depot at Ghent. Hits were made on the tanks and fires started on both objectives.

British to Attack?

LONDON, July 19 (AP)—The British Army insists it has enough guns and munitions to defend its island fortress, but military men emphasized today the necessity for vast stores of war materials if Britain is to be the sally port for an offensive which "will win the war."

Looking beyond the Battle for Britain, imminence of which is brought home each day by persistent Nazi raids, the Army foresees "the day" when its troops will launch a counter-stroke against Germany.

For this blow, British and neutral military men declare the Army must be supported not only by the output of Britain's own factories and arsenals but by every gun, shell, tank, and plane that can be bought from the United States.

"At present," one officer said, "we are confident we have enough to hold Britain if need be."

The Army's feeling that the war may be settled in battle on the European continent follows the lead of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who declared July 14 that Britain "must prepare" for battle "not only for 1941 but for 1942, when the war will, I trust, take a different form from the defensive . . ."

Guns of all types are vital to Britain now. In addition to covering its coasts and important positions, they are being used for novel purposes. Air fields which might attract German Junker troop-carrying planes, are covered by batteries of heavy guns many miles away.

Dutch Ship Held

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., July 19 (AP)—Royal Canadian Mounted Police seized the Netherlands freighter Prins Willem II as it entered the harbor yesterday from Sandusky, Ohio, and blew for Bridge 21 at the entrance of the Welland Ship Canal.

The bridge's siren warned the ship away and a detachment of 12 mounted police proceeded to the East Harbor wall and waved it into the wall and away from the canal. Police then went aboard.

A dispatch from Sandusky said the vessel, tied up there since June 9 because of a sailors' dispute, had left with a crew augmented by Canadians. Twelve of the original crew were held in Detroit for possible deportation to a Netherlands possession. Eight of the original crew sailed.

Counsel for the sailors in Sandusky attached the vessel in an effort to obtain $1,900 in wages claimed due.

Trawler Beached

DUBLIN, July 19 (AP)—A German plane bombed and machine gunned the British trawler City of Aberdeen at a point only 17 miles off the Irish Coast today.

The bombs did not strike the trawler, but the force of their explosions caused the vessel to spring a leak. It reached shore in a sinking condition and was beached. The crew was saved.

The attack occurred off Kinsale.

Destroyer Lost

LONDON, July 19 (AP)—The Admiralty announced last night that the destroyer Imogen had been lost as the result of a collision in dense fog.

The Imogen was a vessel of 1,370 tons.

Americas Challenged by Nazi Designs

Writings and speeches of Reichsführer, Goebbels and others show plans against New World.

Nazi intentions to dominate the Western Hemisphere, amply stated by Reichsführer Hitler and other spokesmen, challenge the 21 American nations to find constructive measures of continental protection as Secretary of State Cordell Hull and other Foreign Ministers converge on Havana for historic consultations.

Over a long period, and with specific words, Nazi leaders have predicted the day when a world-encompassing German system would sweep the Americas under its control.

Herman Rauschning, former President of the Danzig Senate, who left the Nazis after learning their real aims and methods, writes in his book, "The Voice of Destruction," about Herr Hitler's American ambitions.

Plan for Brazil

During a conversation in 1933, Dr. Rauschning reports Herr Hitler as saying of Brazil (where pro-Nazi views have been expressed recently by President Vargas and later denied):

"We shall create a new Germany there. We shall find everything we need there. . . . We require two movements abroad, a loyal and a revolutionary one. . . . We shall not land troops like William the Conqueror and gain Brazil by strength of arms. Our weapons are not visible ones. Our conquistadores have a more difficult task than the original ones, and for this reason they have more difficult weapons."

Of Mexico, Herr Hitler said in the summer of 1934: "If we had that country, we should solve all our difficulties."

Herr Hitler's attitude toward the United States, as reported by Dr. Rauschning, is that this country is the last stronghold of what he calls "decadent" democracy. He said: "National Socialism alone is destined to liberate the American people from their ruling clique and give them back the means of becoming a great nation. I shall undertake this task simultaneously with the restoration of Germany to her leading position in America. . . . We shall soon have an S. A. (Storm Troop) in America. We shall train our youth. And we shall have men whom degenerate Yankeedom will not be able to challenge. Into the hands of our youth will be given the great statesmanlike mission of Washington which this corrupt democracy has trodden under foot."

Goebbels on U. S.

In the same conversation, Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels is quoted as saying:

"Nothing will be easier than to produce a bloody revolution in North America. No other country has so many social and racial tensions. We shall be able to play on many strings there. . . . The America of today will never again be a danger to us."

Herr Hitler is quoted as concluding the discussion by this:

"I guarantee, gentlemen, that at the right moment a new America will exist as our strongest supporter when we are ready to take the stride into overseas space. . . . There will be no new Wilson arising to stir up America against us."

The Nazi strategy toward America calls for lulling the intended victims into a false sense of security. In his speech of Jan. 30, 1939, Herr Hitler said:

"Germany refrains from any intervention in American affairs and likewise decisively repudiates any American intervention in German affairs. The question, for instance, as to whether Germany maintains economic relations and does business with the countries of South and Central America, concerns nobody but them and ourselves."

Slap at Monroe Doctrine

Later the same year, on April 28, the Führer replied to a note from President Roosevelt with a slap at the Monroe Doctrine.

"We on our side," Herr Hitler wrote, "might with the same right address to the President of the American Republic the question as to what aims American foreign policy has in view . . . in the case of the Central and South American States, for instance. We Germans support a similar doctrine for Europe—and above all for the territory and the interests of the greater German Reich."

He denied aggressive intentions as follows:

"Regarding . . . the United States itself and the other States of the American Continent . . . I here solemnly declare that all the assertions . . . concerning an intended German attack or invasion . . . are gross untruths."

Such a statement, as well as more recent disclaimers of aggressive intentions in the Americas, must be weighed against known motivations of Nazi foreign policy. Herr Hitler played on the theme of pacificism—which he as an ardent militarist rejects—in the following passage from Mein Kampf:

"Those who really wish with all their hearts for the victory of the pacifist ideal in this world must support to the fullest extent the German effort to conquer the world. . . . The humane ideal of pacificism may, as a matter of fact, be quite desirable after the noblest of men has conquered and subjected the world to such an extent that he has become the sole master of this earth."

Additional documentary evidence that Nazi aims include penetration and eventual subjugation of the Western Hemisphere is presented by L. M. Birkhead, National Director of Friends of Democracy, Inc., in a memorandum sent to President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and other officials in Washington. Some of the documents follow:

I HAVE NO QUARREL WITH FRANCE
I ONLY WANT DANZIG
I HAVE NO AIMS IN THE AMERICAS!
I'LL NEVER INVADE HOLLAND
NO MORE TERRITORIAL DEMANDS
A SADDER BUT WISER WORLD
JUST THE SUDETENS—THAT'S ALL

Philadelphia Inquirer

"Adolf Tells Another One!"

I

From the writings of Dr. Colin Ross. He was accused by the Dies Committee in December, 1939, of engaging in Nazi activities, including the effort to take motion pictures in strategic industrial areas without a permit. The Committee said he posed as a representative of German film interests, but actually was a "Nazi propagandist," and should never be permitted to set foot again on American soil. During his stay here before going to Japan and reportedly back to the Reich, Dr. Ross traveled widely, was instrumental in having 30 American boys sent to Germany on a propaganda excursion, and exceeded the scope of his registration with the State Department as a German agent, the Dies Committee declared.

Writings by Ross

A few selections from writings of Dr. Ross follow:

"Our German America"—"Expressed in its briefest terms, our idea is simply this: America is ours. America is ours not only because German blood flows in the veins in at least twenty or thirty million Americans . . . but because in its origins America is a creature of the German spirit. . . . The question is whether these millions of German people recognize their hour of destiny, whether they are aware that a decisive moment has struck. . . . An era is coming to an end, a new epoch is beginning, in America no less than in the other parts of the world."

"Unser Amerika," Leipzig. 1936. P. 25-6

"I believe that Germany's hour will strike in America. . . . Great historic developments usually mature underground, to rise into view suddenly, without any apparent preparation."

"Unser Amerika," P. 16.

"The Panama Canal Vulnerable to Any Attack"—"In recent years all American maneuvers have taken place in the Pacific, and always it has been assumed that the Canal is unassailable and would continue to operate undisturbed. This unassailability, however, has never been proved. On the contrary, it has been shown that, despite all its anti-aircraft defense, the Canal can be taken by any enemy who can bring his airplane carriers close enough. A single effective bomb on the locks can cripple Canal traffic for a long time."

"Der Balkan Amerikas," P. 272.

"Central America the Strategic Key-Point"—"A single glance at the globe shows the uniquely strategic position of this point of intersection where North and South America, the Atlantic and the Pacific all meet. . . . We on our part are too little aware of the uniquely favorable position of Central America from the world-political point of view."

"Der Balkan Amerikas," 1937, P. 253.

II

From the writings of Gen. Karl Haushofer, expert of the German General Staff:

Latin America, Goal of German Imperialism—"Important sections of Latin America are significant for our future because of the sparse population of their vast expanse. . . . Our cultural, political and economic ties with those lands must be strengthened."

"Geopolitik des Pazifischen Ozeans" 1937, P. 104.

III

In "Der Auslandsdeutsche," official organ of the German Institute for Foreign Countries, issue of January, 1938, page 33 expresses the hope that a Nazi will soon govern the United States: "May the day not be far distant when a man of our race will preside at the conference table at Washington."

IV

The Reichsminister of Propaganda, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, sees the entire world as the area of German conquest. He said in a speech of March 23, 1936:

"He who would gain much must risk much. . . . The government is resolved to institute German order throughout the world. The world will have to reckon with German business, with German soldiers and cannon."

V

The military role to be played by the German minority is described in various Nazi official and semi-official sources:

Commendation of Sabotage—"One can easily picture what purposeful sabotage can mean to war industries and transportation systems. Because of their highly developed mechanical structure and their almost complete motorization these are so exceedingly vulnerable that a tiny fanatic minority, if it is well trained and properly directed, can completely paralyze both."

"Der Trommler," official Nazi newspaper of Buenos Aires, Oct. 5, 1936

The True Purpose of the German American Bund—"The presence of German minorities, often quite numerous, in various countries places the Reich in the fortunate position of being able to discount a portion of the military forces of those nations if war should impend. Because of the internal strife that might result such countries are forced to do their utmost to avoid a belligerent attitude toward the Reich."

VI

The following are excerpts from the writings and speeches of Fritz Kuhn, former German-American Bund leader now in prison after conviction on a charge of misusing Bund funds:

"The Day of German Folk should remind us of our task throughout America to uphold our German Folk rights. From this there could rise a closer working community of all German Folk groups of North, South and Middle America, similar to the union of German Folk groups in Europe, which has been in existence for years, and which represents German interests there."

"The citizenship papers in our pockets have not made us over into another type of people, but that we have remained what we were: German men and women in America."

Nazi Flyers Use Smoke Guide

LONDON, July 19 (AP)—Watchers at a town in southeast England which was bombed today said they had observed a new technique of the Germans in gaining their objective.

A lone enemy plane was seen at a great height flying seawards, they said, leaving a thin, miles-long train of white smoke. Almost immediately the raiders appeared, apparently using the smoke as a guide.

[Neutral military experts have found that one of the methods by which Germany has increased the number of its planes is to turn them out "75 per cent completed."

The squadron leader is completely equipped with all the modern navigational and other instruments. The planes which follow him have only the most elementary navigation devices. In this way Germany has overcome the shortage of the extremely complicated equipment which is necessary in modern aviation.

In the same way, pilots, not so highly trained, are in charge of the "secondary" bombing planes.

This practice, neutral experts say, may in some degree explain the individual superiority which has been shown by Britain's Royal Air Force.]

Plans to Aid Child Guests Pushed in U.S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 18—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's statement in the British House of Commons to the effect that the child evacuation program was not required by the military situation and was not physically possible at present, does not alter the situation in so far as plans by the United States Committee for the Care of European Children are concerned, a Committee spokesman said this afternoon.

Reading encouragement into Mr. Churchill's added promise, as reported by radio this afternoon, that the evacuation scheme would be postponed, but not abandoned, the spokesman declared the Committee would still go ahead with its job, which is to prepare and find homes for the children on the American side of the Atlantic.

Word received from London during the last few days, he added, gave notice that perhaps 1,000 to 2,000 children would be evacuated to the United States by private British efforts during August.

Meanwhile the drive of the American Women's Committee to release ships for European children, which began quietly a few days ago when a half-dozen women met to compose a letter to American mothers, took on Nation-wide proportions.

Letters pledging support to the Committee's campaign to obtain quick amendments of the Neutrality Act to permit the dispatch of American "mercy ships" for children from Britain were being received from women and women's groups in such widely separated areas as California, South Carolina, and the New England States.

Terming their committee a "crusade" rather than a permanent organization, 25 prominent women heading the effort began circularizing by letter and telegram American women's clubs, Junior Leagues, American Legion Auxiliaries, and all available women's organizations, asking their assistance in the mobilization of national opinion. In co-operation with the parallel New England effort headed by Mrs. Phillips Ketchum of Natick, Mass., Mrs. Mary Hemenway Callan was assigned to Boston to co-ordinate the two campaigns.

Two thousand children expected here in August will come from all classes of English society, British advices said, and will be evacuated under various private programs now being supervised by the American Committee for the Evacuation of Children in London.

To raise funds for the relief of Dutch, Belgian, French, Norwegian, Polish, Czechoslovakian, and Spanish child refugees in and from the European war zone, a village fair for refugee children has been opened in Greenwich Village district here.

A two-day auction sale for the benefit of children and British war sufferers, held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Oelrichs at Newport, R. I., closed yesterday with total proceeds exceeding $12,000.

Germans 'Warn' Of Dire Penalties If English Snipe

BERLIN, July 19 (AP)—The Berlin press voiced new warnings today to the British against any use of civilian "snipers" against German soldiers in the often-predicted invasion of England.

Under the headline "England is warned," the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung said the Germany Army is prepared to "impose sharply the international war usage" (summary execution) on non-uniformed "snipers" who oppose Nazi forces.

This comment followed reports that even British religious publications advocated house-to-house resistance by civilians in the event of invasion.

Another portion of the German press registered impatience with the "liberty" allowed French newspapers in commenting on the German occupation of much of France.

DNB, German official news agency, found fault with reported observations in French papers that the defeat was due to French indifference—that there was no real military test.

Warning that there might be a cleanup, DNB asked: "Don't these gentlemen realize that something has happened in Europe?"

The Governor of Baden, Robert Wagner, in an address at Strasbourg told Alsatian political leaders there would be "prompt elimination of racially foreign elements" in the occupied Alsace region. The impression prevailed here he meant Jews, and possibly prominent French partisans would be ousted.

'Total' Party

BERLIN, July 19 (AP via radio)—The German Radio reported from Vichy, France, that Chief of State Philippe Pétain has broached the subject of formation of a single national union party in France to support the new totalitarian regime.

The report said M. Pétain had asked Deputies Marcel Deat and Berger, Jacques Doriot, former Director of the Nationalist Newspaper Liberte and Charles Maurras, Director of the Royalist newspaper L'Action Francaise, for their views.

[M. Deat was accused last October of signing a "peace at any price" letter. M. Maurras was sentenced to prison in 1936 for advising his followers to "kill" Léon Blum, Socialist leader.]

Pétain Limits Public Jobs In Start of Race Purge

VICHY, France, July 19 (AP)—A decree of the French Government proclaimed today that no person henceforth may serve in any capacity in French local or national government or any public service unless he is French-born of a French father.

The decree was displayed widely in the press following a night meeting of the Cabinet.

The only exceptions listed in the decree were for persons who served in French armed forces in the World War or their direct descendants.

All persons who do not fill these requirements have been notified of their immediate discharge, with indemnity for their years of service. If they have served 15 years or more they will be pensioned.

The order extends to judicial administrations and all military as well as civil posts.

Yesterday the Papal Nuncio, Monsignor Valerio Valeri, dean of the diplomatic corps, headed a group of diplomats on their first visit to Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain.

Charge d'Affaires Robert Murphy represented the United States.

Red Cross Delegate Named

André François-Poncet, former Ambassador to Rome, was named today as the French Government's delegate to French Red Cross societies to aid in co-ordination of foreign and domestic refugee aid.

He was designated by the Cabinet, which also approved the appointment of seven Secretaries-General, including Marcel Peyrouton as Secretary-General of Administration and Police. M. Peyrouton formerly was Resident General of Morocco and served as Ambassador to Rumania and Argentina.

Foreign Minister Paul Baudoin told a press conference that the British-French exchange of notes concerning continuation of diplomatic negotiations broke down when the British Government declined to return French vessels seized at Alexandria and in English ports or to "make reparations."

Discontent in Paris

Meanwhile a rising chorus of protests against the regime of Marshal Pétain is keeping Paris stirred up politically.

"A new situation requires new men," cried the newspaper Les Dernieres Nouvelles de Paris. "We demand them."

The new publication La France au Travail took the same stand. It directed sharp criticism at the political pasts of Ministers in Marshal Pétain's authoritarian Government, especially Vice-Premier Pierre Laval, and called for delay in establishing a new Constitution until the "situation" becomes stabilized.

M. Pétain's Government is understood to be negotiating with German authorities for a return to Paris from the temporary capital at Vichy.

In general, Parisian business is returning to normal, although German military police have assumed rigid control of all highway traffic through French territory under Nazi occupation, where only persons with special passes now may travel.

Travel Restricted

A new decree prohibits travel between the occupied and unoccupied zones except in extraordinary cases.

Reopening of Paris banks today ended a month-long financial paralysis of the city. An order of the French Finance Ministry instructed the banks to "resume normal financial operations" permitting withdrawal from savings accounts, payment of interest and sale and redemption of Government bonds.

A moratorium on payment of commercial bills falling due before Aug. 1 was extended for another month, however, and foreign exchange dealings were not resumed immediately.

Suspension of bank withdrawals and the moratorium were ordered by the Prefecture June 26 after financial houses closed.

The Paris Bourse was expected to re-open soon.

Paris dressmakers not only are reopening their establishments but some are getting ready to show August collections as usual.

Molyneux's said its regular fall and winter styles had been prepared at Biarritz and would be shown in Paris at the usual time. Bruyere's said Mme. Bruyere was returning to Paris to design her August collection.

"Business as usual" is the slogan at Schiaparelli's Sports Shop, Lanvin's Men's Shop and Patou's Perfume Department.

Lucien Lelong, President of the Dressmakers' Syndical Chamber, has returned to Paris, and heads of other houses who went to Biarritz during the Western Front blitzkrieg are expected to return as soon as they can obtain gasoline for the automobile trip.

Vatican Views

VATICAN CITY, July 19 (AP)—Praise in the Vatican newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, recently for "good Marshal" Philippe Petain, Chief of the new French State, attracted the attention of diplomats here in view of the Vatican's previous attitude toward totalitarian regimes.

Vatican authorities declined to comment on the newspaper's observations, which included a statement that "the principle of authority" is higher than "the human will," which is "intolerant of restrictions and has attempted to overstep all limits, first with criticism and then with revolution."

Foreign circles considered this passage a reference to social-political questions.

[German Foreign Office circles expressed marked satisfaction today over what they regarded as a complete about-face by the Vatican in its position toward totalitarian States.]

L'Osservatore Romano compared one aim of dictatorship with that of the church in commenting on a set of principles enunciated by President Antonio Salazar of Portugal, a Roman Catholic.

Senhor Salazar, the newspaper said, "sees the authoritarian regime turned to the purpose" of forming "a civic conscience which opens and prepares the way for spreading and strengthening the moral conscience."

That also "is the desire, aspiration and program of the church," L'Osservatore stated.

Embassy Closes

LONDON, July 19 (AP)—The French Embassy closed today and members of the diplomatic staff, including the Chargé d'Affaires, the Marquis de Castellane, left for France.

Diplomatic relations between Great Britain and France have been broken since the British attacks on France's Fleet early this month.

Canadian Construction

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Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
July 19, 1940

Alma Kitchell Has Six Jobs And Thinks All Are Fun

This Able Editor of the Streamline Journal Is Also Homemaker, Church Soloist, Lecturer, Singer, Writer

By Jessie Wiley Voils

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"If you're going to write about Alma Kitchell, be sure to tell what a hard worker she is." That bit of advice came from one who knows Mrs. Kitchell well. When I repeated the suggestion to her, she looked surprised. "Do I work so hard?"

I thought of her as homemaker, church soloist, radio commentator, concert singer, lecturer, writer—and nodded my head emphatically.

She thought for a moment. "Well, yes, I guess I do work hard. But it's all such fun. Often when I wake up in the morning, I wonder what new and interesting thing will happen before night."

Is that expectancy of good the keynote to Alma Kitchell's success?

Once in a while someone sighs and says to her: "You're so lucky." Suppose I tell you the story of her life and let you judge whether it is luck—or talent, perseverance, versatility, and a genuine desire to be of service that brought success to Mrs. Kitchell.

Back in Wisconsin

We'll begin back in Superior, Wisconsin, where little Alma Hopkins, just as many another little girl of that day, took both voice and piano lessons. But we'll have to add that Alma, just as many another little girl did not, became an accomplished pianist and that her voice developed into a rich, vibrant contralto. We'll follow her to the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, where she remembers, "Almost every other pupil there dreamed of performing from the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City." But she did not.

Her ambition was to sing sacred music superbly well and to be a fine recitalist. However, she did long to study in New York. And so, at eighteen, accompanied by her mother, she alighted at the Grand Central Station in New York City. I want her to tell you about that arrival.

"I'll never forget how I felt when the train rolled into the long shed. My heart was just pounding. I was actually in New York! Mother and I got off expecting our friend, whose apartment we were going to share, to meet us. No friend was in sight! We inquired and learned that we could take a Broadway street car to the apartment address. You can imagine our surprise when it took us over an hour to reach the neighborhood we were hunting.

"By that time it was evening, and we didn't feel that it would be polite to march in when we hadn't eaten. We looked around for a café, but didn't see one. So we bought half a pound of cheese and a box of crackers; and then tramped over to Morningside Drive, where we found a bench and calmly had our supper."

Loved the Big City

"Weren't you a little discouraged by that time?" I asked her. "New York is rather overpowering to the average newcomer."

"Maybe Mother was," Mrs. Kitchell laughed, "but not I. I could scarcely wait till morning to start out with my letters of introduction."

Three days after that meal on a park bench, Alma Hopkins tried out for a position in a church choir and got it!

Soon the young singer realized that the teacher she was studying with was not the one for her. But to whom should she change? She heard a contralto sing whose vocal method seemed far superior to her own. She asked the girl who her teacher was. "Charles W. Kitchell," came the reply. Alma Hopkins changed voice teachers. And one year later she became Mrs. Charles W. Kitchell.

Seven happy years went by. Two sons were born. Alma Kitchell became the efficient homemaker she is to this day. She also became a leading concert singer. She was soon in great demand as a soloist with important orchestras and choral organizations, and also in recital. Furthermore, she has never given up what she speaks of as "my church job." The average person might have felt extremely busy, if not burdened, with so many activities. But not Alma Kitchell. So when everyone began talking about a new medium of entertainment, called radio, she thought: "That sounds interesting." And she tucked a couple of sheets of music under her arm and set out to hunt a radio station. She found WJZ.

Those in charge of the station informed her that their accompanist was out to lunch. "That's all right," she said, "I can play my own." Her first offering was the "Spring Song of the Robin Women" by Cadman; and when she finished that, she gave them "My Darling Nelly Gray." By the time she was through, they were waiting to hire her. Since then she has been on the air more than three thousand times.

Her Advice to Young Girls

However, Mrs. Kitchell would remind the young singer of today that you can no longer walk into a large radio station, with music under your arm, and be sure of an audition. The best thing to do is to get as much experience as possible on a small local station. Be willing to do anything that comes up; never think of hours. If you want to write for radio, one way is to get secretarial work with the program department of a station. A secretary has the opportunity to study the writing of professionals. And, someday, when an author doesn't make a deadline she can say, "I've written a little piece. Would you—?" Chances are, they will! Because of the vast volume of material radio uses, it does offer great opportunity to those talented in dramatics, music or creative writing.

Creative writing! We've been talking about Alma Kitchell, the singer—and haven't said a word about Alma Kitchell, the commentator and journal-of-the-air editor.

When I asked Mrs. Kitchell how she happened to start writing, this is what she told me: "I realized that folk are always interested in behind-the-scenes stories of radio, so I evolved the idea of a concert-lecture. I called it my radio scrapbook. The first time a club asked me to give a concert, I tried out the idea. It met with immediate success. And how delighted I was when Miss Margaret Cuthbert, director of the Women's Activities Department of NBC, asked me to give the scrapbook at a luncheon. There was no fee attached to the appearance, but I didn't hesitate on that account."

Here Mrs. Kitchell paused and asked, "Will you please tell the readers of The Christian Science Monitor that my policy is never to say no to any right service I am asked to give? One can never tell what new avenues may open through giving. And it's simply amazing the undeveloped capacities all women possess."

By practicing what she preaches, Mrs. Kitchell entered into another phase of her already full life. Miss Cuthbert was so delighted with her scrapbook that she asked her to be mistress of ceremonies on a program for women.

This new job called for editing and writing. Mrs. Kitchell had not been trained to do either. But firmly believing that she could do any right thing she was called upon to do, she set to work. Today she edits "The Streamline Journal," an air magazine, and also writes and gives a weekly chat called: "Alma Kitchell's Brief Case."

Likes Streamline Journal Best

Particularly dear to Mrs. Kitchell is the "Streamline Journal," because it is built upon the idea of service. She brings to the microphone women whose stories give courage and inspiration to her listeners, and also authorities on subjects of interest to women. Her delight in discovering new talent is unbounded.

On the Brief Case program she invites listeners to write in, telling how radio has influenced their lives and those of their families. Letters pour in! But I'm wondering if radio has influenced the lives of any family more than the Kitchells'. When Jimmie—he's in high school now—started to kindergarten, a grownup asked him: "What are you learning, Jimmie?" To which he solemnly replied: "My N. B. C's."

Edward Ratcliffe

Almost like an Arabian Nights tale is the success story of Alma Kitchell, noted singer and radio commentator. But though her amazing progress may seem to be the result of "luck," those who know her well declare that luck has nothing to do with it. Instead her career is built solidly on talent, perseverance, versatility, and a genuine desire to be of service. It is from an NBC studio in the RCA Building, shown above, that Mrs. Kitchell's helpful programs go out to her radio audience.

Exchange Frying Pans For Soldering Irons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

One hundred young women of Great Britain have exchanged frying pans for soldering irons, sewing machines for capstan and turret lathes. They have pulled on overalls and tied their curls up in handkerchiefs. They are preparing to serve their country in an industrial capacity whenever the call comes.

The Women's Engineering Society has made their training possible. It was, indeed, owing to the foresight of a member of that Society, Miss Verena Holmes, that the plan of forming training courses for factory executives was first thought of, and that four courses were eventually launched, three in London under the auspices of the London County Council, the fourth in Glasgow.

There are in Great Britain today, women civil, mechanical, electrical and marine engineers, women naval architects, metallurgists, industrial chemists, welding, automobile and domestic engineers, as well as air pilots with ground certificates. No great surprise is expressed by the engineering world that such women have had the wisdom to judge the present situation as one "specially provided" for the turning out of other competent workers who at any moment may be in serious demand.

Wanted to Be Useful

Possibly the hundred young women actually chosen for the present training—and they will be followed by other hundreds—are more surprised than anybody else at what they are doing. They wanted war work, they wanted desperately to be useful. But they own that, six months ago, they never suspected that they would be found capable of handling files and gauges and calipers and micrometers, of performing feats of tool grinding and welding, of knowing the characteristics of different metals. They have come from such occupations as housekeeping, nursing, hairdressing.

Their training is in two parts. The element of workshop practice is important, of course, but no less important is the training in foremanship, which involves a knowledge of industrial problems, of rate fixing, of motion study and so on. Those in charge of training them say that, as compared with men students, women lag behind in matters of mathematical calculation—"they have forgotten their arithmetic shockingly"—but that they run far ahead in enthusiasm and determination to make good.

Many Women Needed

Nobody knows as yet how many women will be needed for the general war work of Great Britain During the first half of 1939, 393,000 women were employed in the metal industries, but eventually a much larger number than this is likely to be required. Women will be required in the chemical industries too. Whatever the demand, however, there is little doubt that women will be prepared to meet it and with much greater ease than they could have done a quarter of a century ago.

When war broke out in 1914, women were regarded as properly belonging to the lowest grades of workers. When they first took over the lathes of war munition factories, the work was found exceedingly hard for them. Lathes were too big and too heavy, they understood little about motion and timing in industrial processes; canteens and first-aid posts were poorly equipped or nonexistent. A trained woman executive was hardly to be found.

Things are different nowadays. Wages have been adjusted. Electrical power has been turned to account for the lightening of machines. And, most important of all, women themselves have stepped out of ruts of circumscribed employment and have made good.

There are executive women standing by today who presently will be found capable of handling exceedingly big business, and equally large staffs. There are others coming along who will slip into the less important positions and work their way up.

The hundred young women who have exchanged frying pans for soldering irons are entirely confident about what lies ahead.

The Coming of the Children

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the children come, they told me,
We shall hear them in the garden;
They will stray beside the lilies
And their voices will be sweet;
They will chatter down the roadway
As we watch them off on school days;
And this year we shall have Christmas
As we used to—with a tree;
When the children come, they told me.

We have got their nursery ready,
See, the beds have all been made;
There's a place for toys and treasures;
There's a high chair by the table;
There is milk and bread in plenty,
For we have it all prepared.

And the mothers who stand watching,
Through the hours until the dawning,
They are ceasing from their weeping,
From their trembling, just a moment,
In that far-off island home;
They are saying: God, we thank Thee,
That our children go to love.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW

Family Travel Simplified

The discomforts of night auto travel for women and children have been reduced by the institution of all-night service by a well known dealer in gasoline along the national highways from coast to coast.

This new all-night service, complete in every way from general motor service to registered rest rooms, marks the first time every convenience offered by service stations along the highways during the day has been extended to a 24-hour basis in a uniform, nation-wide system.

For women and children, the starting of all-night service for the summer months is especially important for it is during this season that family night travel is at its peak.

We Picnic Anytime—A Basic Recipe

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of course there are picnics and picnics. We're familiar with the kind where you devil eggs, make potato salad, take along all the silverware and enough paper plates to go around twice. That's when you want to make an event or a party out of it.

But our favorite of favorites is the kind of picnic which is just for relaxation. We have this kind from the first sunny days of spring—even while patches of snow remain on the ground—until late in the fall when winter sets in in earnest. The only effective deterrents are high winds and snow storms. Rain just sends us to a stone shelter house to munch while looking out on the wet world. There we enjoy listening to the sound of the rain in between the shouts of the children as they romp back and forth over the cement floor.

When I feel my brow getting furrowed and my voice sounding a bit cross, or when the children are getting tired of the young ones next door, or into mischief right at home, I suggest, "Let's have a picnic!" And the words act like magic.

Polly runs down into the basement and dumps the clothespins out of the picnic basket and brings it up. Lorna rummages in the cupboard for the thermos bottle, and I assemble the materials for our standing menu. Twice-ground round-steak for patties to go into buttered picnic buns. Carrot strips and celery curls. Perhaps radishes, olives, or pickles if we have them. A quart of milk and some paper cups. Miscellaneous cookies and fruit. A frying pan with some butter and sliced onions in the bottom. Salt. Sugar. Matches. We're all set. Let's go!

If I have the meat in advance, I begin at home by making patties of it and putting them in the frying pan where I have pre-cooked the onions in butter. It takes only a few minutes and the spatula, after we get to our destination, to have the pièce de résistance in delicious order.

We have all the necessary food elements for a balanced meal in this layout, and in the most compact and handy form. No silverware. No plates. Stand or sit as you please to eat. It gives the cook a virtual holiday, for usually the man of the house wants to build the fire and cook the meat patties. No dishes at the end save the frying pan. You can even stop at the store and buy everything on the way. It's elastic too. If you suddenly decide to invite more folks to go along, a stop at the grocery store amplifies your food stock in a jiffy.

The children have a lark minus the usual "do's and don'ts" of a meal, for I let them eat as they will. Sometimes they sit on a rocky ledge, swinging their feet and looking into a pond filled with water lilies, dragon-fly nymphs, and whirligig beetles. I don't object to their having a cookie in one hand and a tiny snail in the other, provided, of course, they get the right thing into their mouths.

Breakfast, by the way, calls for a slightly different menu, but it's every bit as simple. Line the frying pan with bacon at home, take along enough eggs to go round once or twice, and butter slices of bread instead of buns. Don't forget the salt and pepper. Then have bacon and egg sandwiches, cocoa and fruit. Those who rebel at a hearty breakfast at home will find themselves coming back for seconds out in the woods.

We haven't tired of this kind of outing in three years of picnicking, and our recipe has been adopted by scores of our friends.

Marion Richardson

Household Hints

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Next time you clean your white and brown, or white and black sport shoes, apply the white cleaning fluid with a small brush such as painters use for oil paintings. The result is far more neat than when using a sponge or cloth, and there is no necessity for wiping splotches of white off the dark leather.

(Mrs.) M. C., New Jersey

Rubber Table Mats

I cut table mats out of discarded bathing caps, to save table tops. The colors are very attractive. Of course they cannot be used under hot dishes.

(Mrs.) F. T. T., New York

Flavored With Cloves

I sometimes add two whole cloves to a vegetable soup, and we think it gives a delicious flavor.

(Mrs.) B. N. W., Massachusetts

One Boatload of Children Arrives From England

And in These Children's Shy Gratitude Lies a Sober Reminder of the 100,000 Others Pleading to Come

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Looking like a weather-beaten old tramp, the Scythia slowly, almost creakingly, nosed her way up to her pier in the North River, a large black Greek cross splashed on her rust-streaked side the only indication to the British marine that she "belonged." No other identification marked her as a British ship bringing hundreds of British children to haven in this country and Canada—no other save the flower-like little faces of the children themselves as they peered from portholes or chinned themselves with difficulty above the ship's salty smooth rails. More fortunate ones peered at New York from the protecting arms of uniformed nurses, and the whole ship seemed filled with big brothers keeping an eye on the too eager little shavers.

But they were a grim lot. No slightest element of gaiety, even among the children. They appeared rather drawn, white, and a little scared. Relief—yes, you could discern relief written large on many of the strained faces of the men and women, and after a while, when someone here and there glimpsed a grandmother or uncle on the dock, you could hear a nervous laugh and see an extra waving of hands. But on the whole, no more solemn looking ship ever warped to her berth in New York.

Relatives on the pier were frightfully concerned. Many of them knew the children were on their uncertain voyage to America, but few of them knew when their little guests might be expected. Even the veteran Travelers Aid Society with its long list of those little ones who were to come in unaccompanied was uninformed as to which ones would be on this ship.

Down the Gangplank

Only when the gangplank slipped into place and the group of press photographers scrambled up on deck did the tension seem to break. The first steward off the ship proudly bore a wee infant swaddled in pink blankets looking like a little doll in its beautiful Sicilian basket. Then everything changed to bustle and the orderly confusion which resolves itself finally into trunks and customs.

One little family of five—a mother and her four youngsters—were "terribly pleased" to be here. "And how did the Statue of Liberty look as you sailed up the bay?" I asked Allan, who was about 14. "Oh, very well indeed," he replied with intrepid English politeness, "but you know she was rather green—and I'd always thought of her as being brown!" This family was on its way to join their father in Venezuela. Marion and Gillie—the two little girls—were as fair and English as primroses and dressed just alike in soft Dresden pink with round straw hats sliding momentarily off the back of their corn-colored hair—pictures for a Joshua Reynolds or some modern Raeburn to capture on canvas and haunt the world with the wide eyes of summer childhood.

Strange Cargo

These kiddies were enchanted when trunks began to swing up from the hold in their great rope nets. "Oh, there's our barrel!" cried David in a piping little voice as a whole new assortment crashed down on the pier. "I wonder how that box will fare that I packed mother's best china in," murmured Allan faintly as the deckhands began tumbling the baggage and boxes about. "It didn't look any too strong when we left Liverpool."

Children hugged their toys as they teetered down the gangplank. One little girl proudly clutched an aviator doll wearing full flying regalia, even to a parachute tangled round his arms. A plump pink Teddy bear came off the ship with his pudgy arms about the neck of a spindling little chap with red hair and glasses.

Another family came from Salisbury in England. "And do the Cathedral bells clang and ring as loudly on Sundays as they used to, so that you just have to wake up and go to church?" I asked, remembering the golden-tongued clamor of a Sunday morning.

"No. We never hear the bells now," replied the sandy-haired little chap in gray flannels and blue blazer who looked very seriously straight in front of him, "not unless parachutists are about. They ring then."

"And tell me," I persisted, trying to push on to a more cheerful topic, but with very scant encouragement from my vis-a-vis across the broad trunk where I was sitting, "Do Joey, the tortoise, and the cat, and the curly-haired dog still live in the garden of the Old George Inn, and does Joey tease for currants from the crumpets the way he used to do?"

A slow smile of amazement melted his serious young face. "Why, do you know Joey?" he returned incredulously. And all of a sudden America seemed a bit nearer England, I fancied, for he dug his hands deeper into his pockets in a comfortable sort of way as he volunteered, "Yes, everything's just the same—even Joey and the currants."

Their Voices Are Welcome

A smart-looking woman passed, following a string of luggage-laden stewards. Tucked beneath her arm I glimpsed the title of her book, "How I Lost My English Accent." But oh, what a long time it is going to be, fortunately for us, before the pleasant freshness of these English voices vanish from our midst, and what a lilt they will bring to the melee of accents already blending in this Babel land of ours.

One mother—and the little world which was milling round on that pier was thick with mothers—told me that they had heard the guns over Dunkirk so clearly in their garden in England that the whole household grew fidgety. Their little girl of 3 was afraid to go to sleep and the dog refused to come out from under the bed. Finally they decided to leave for America. In Liverpool, the night before the Scythia sailed, an air raid sounded. To this mother, the wailing of the sirens was worse than the guns at Dunkirk. Hotel employees poured through the hotel's corridors getting the guests out of bed—for it was midnight—and without further ado escorted them down to the hotel shelter where they huddled for four miserable hours—their faithful spaniel with them.

Seeking Gardens Without Guns

"You can imagine how grateful we are to be here," this woman said. "We intend going on down to West Virginia where we hope to find another garden — without guns."

Noticeable in the crowd which had hurried to the pier to meet the Scythia with precious dock passes in their hands were many single American women evidently well able to handle children and keenly alive to the privilege of taking one or several of these young visitors to provide for and to cherish as long as the war may last.

Children so spontaneously, so prodigally, fling sunshine about, that we all feel the stir of fresh affections. Their expectancy of good and their utter confidence in its presence looses hidden springs in us all, and if we have loved them before, we find we can love them more—and more of them. No greater confidence could Britain express toward America than this—allowing us this opportunity to love and to care for these little children.

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Methodists Hit at Forced Army Training

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The Methodists of the West, through 600 delegates to their jurisdictional conference here, opposed compulsory military training for the United States and stood firm against the Nation's "further military involvement in this war."

The delegates insisted that each citizen must decide for himself as to the best defense of the United States, upholding firmly the rights of the conscientious objector but calling upon him "to prove the sincerity of his convictions by the acceptance of all the responsibilities and sacrifices involved in citizenship, that do not require the bearing of arms."

The Methodists adopted a "pledge" on their war stand which reads:

"We pledge ourselves to any sacrifice not in conflict with our supreme loyalty to God, that may be required for the defense of democracy against every foe without and within."

Adopted Policy

Several weeks prior to the jurisdictional conference here, the Southern California and Arizona sector, a branch of the western division, adopted a policy of "brotherhood" which received wide criticism in the press and from some ministers and church members in the sector. This was a majority vote to consider "nobody as an alien but everybody as a brother, so that in the event of invasion we can treat the invaders as a brother and not as an enemy."

In speaking of subversive activities in the Nation, the Western Conference's statement on peace, issued here said:

"We view with apprehension the presence of subversive groups who would use our freedom to destroy freedom. In order to ferret out such persons and at the same time to safeguard the welfare of innocent people of foreign and native birth, we urge that detection and prosecution be left in the hand of governmental agencies."

The stand against compulsory military training was wired to the Military and Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives:

Urged to Avoid

"We urge the Government in its defense preparations to avoid universal compulsory military training; to assure that the burdens of increased armament shall be equitably distributed; to guard against the sabotage of economic justice under the pressure of groups who may see in the rearmament program an opportunity to scuttle the major gains won by labor in recent years."

The statement on conscientious objection which attracted wide interest, read:

"We recognize that there is now no common judgment about the strategies of defense. But we insist that each shall act in accordance with his most enlightened conscience; the believer in the necessity of military measures to demonstrate the reality of his faith by facing the perils and engaging in the grim struggles which he urges upon others; the conscientious objector to prove the sincerity of his convictions by the acceptance of all the responsibilities and sacrifices involved in citizenship that do not require the bearing of arms."

Farm Real Estate Values Show Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Farm real-estate values the country over increased about 1 per cent during the 12 months ended March 1, 1940, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported. These figures show that as a national average, farm real-estate values are approximately 15 per cent below the average for 1912-14. The low point was in 1933 when the average of values was 27 per cent below the 1912-14 average. In the last 3 years values have been practically stable.

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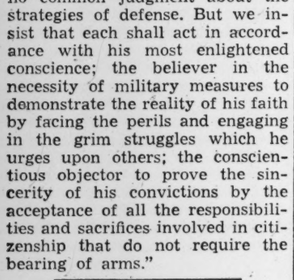

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They Both Spoke French

THE OTHER NIGHT, lying awake in the dark as one will, a voice said to me with troublesome insistence: "The French language. What will become of it now?" And so I realized that, while I have admired France for all its rich treasure and for all its grace and beauty of landscape, while I have with keen pleasure observed and learned from the French people, it is the language of France that I most cherish.

I cannot remember a time when I did not know some words at least of French, and I was fortunate in that I first heard that tongue spoken by Madeleine. Not that I have ever been able to reproduce her accent more than feebly; yet the sound of it in my ears has given me always a criterion for my judgment of all spoken French.

* * *

Madeleine, a Parisian and a highly educated young woman, came to live with us when we were quite small, my sister and I. Unobtrusively she entered the household, never making claim to any consideration; and not until years later did I understand how dull we had been, how clumsy, in supposing that Madeleine's place was with the servants. Gently and generously, she moved among them, tolerant and patient; while, on her own part, everything she touched was as ordered, as lovely, as artistic as was her speech. Such garments as she sewed for us—such lace edgings, such feather-stitching! Somewhere now in a dusty drawer there yet lingers a pathetic little china doll, all limp and ineffective as to arms and legs, which Madeleine dressed for us in dainty lawn and lace. I can still remember the day that doll fell suddenly and calamitously into the shallow clear water of the lake; I can see Madeleine, clasping a long forked stick as she angled for the doll and hear her murmuring: "Pauvre bébé! Pauvre bébé!" as later she dried off its pretty clothes.

I cannot believe that she ever gave us forthright French lessons, no dreariness of grammatical construction or misery of verb forms. They came later, of course, in school and left little enough imprint. No. Madeleine was too kind and much too clever for that. She was just herself; she simply spoke her native tongue in such a way that we instinctively wished to understand and to pattern after it. When I hear others speaking French, practically always it seems to me inferior to Madeleine's speech. The crispness of it, the entrancing *la liaison*, the harmonious *timbre*. To this day, I long for her; and I can still understand and savor her French better than the French of other people.

When in recent years I have been in Paris, Madeleine is the essence of consideration. Naturally, we converse in French, for any other arrangement would to her be inadmissible. When last I was there, I was so bad, so hesitant, so inaccurate, that at last I begged: "Madeleine, you speak to me in French. I love to hear you and can understand you perfectly. But let me speak in English, because my French must hurt you so." But she refused. She would have me persevere; and at every step she helped me, corrected, prodded, inspired. Nothing was a distress to her if, out of the confusion, would emerge finally a more expert expression of her beloved tongue. The second day I was much better, due wholly to Madeleine's ministrations; the third day I was regaining a certain degree of fluency—and that day I went back to London. Each time I have been in Paris, the whole procedure has had to be endured over again.

Once, when my sister was also in Paris and we were dining with Madeleine in an outdoor restaurant of the Latin Quarter, suddenly Madeleine threw back her head and laughed. "It is just as it used to be when you were children," she said. And I knew what she meant. For my sister, quite in character, was silent until she had worked out in her mind one entire perfect sentence which, having uttered, she relapsed once more into silence for an interval; while I plunged ahead recklessly, making all sorts of mistakes, but blunderingly getting my ideas expressed from out a mêlée of wrong verb forms and ill-chosen adjectives, saying a thing one way if I could not achieve it in another; but loving passionately the French language all the while. And well did Madeleine know how much I loved it.

* * *

Of course, in my experience of the French spoken word, there was also Mademoiselle Leontine. A *grande dame* of the aristocratic old-world French school, for years she had lived in Boston and taught French, in school and out. She had taught my mother French; and then, as it happened strangely, she taught me, too. I used to go twice each week to her house, dark and a little forbidding in its heavy furnishings, found in a section of the city no longer fashionable. Mademoiselle Leontine was not an attractive person. She had large features, somber black hair, a rather sallow complexion. It was her hands that interested me. I used to study them because they expressed expertly whatever she felt. Was she affronted about something in the crude American world about her, "Mademoiselle," she would protest, lifting those hands in a wide, high, eloquent gesture, "Mademoiselle, c'est affreux!" And the word *affreux* would be so heartfelt, so guttural, that it seemed to reach me from a position even lower than her stout black boots. Almost everything, to Mademoiselle Leontine, was *affreux*—the manners of the smart youth of Boston whom she taught, the weather, politics—for it was all unlike, and in consequence inferior to, conditions which in her own youth had most properly prevailed in the Parisian suburb of Neuilly.

We used to converse, Mademoiselle Leontine and I, or else I read aloud which subjected my pronunciation to a generous share of correction. Anatole France we must have favored, for I remember reading sonorous passages from his "Jean d'Arc." Mademoiselle spoke beautifully, too, next beautifully, I like to think, to Madeleine. I can shut my eyes and outward ears now and hear them. It was sheer delight.

* * *

Will French disappear from the world? Could it be ruled out? Of course not. What would we speak instead? In what language would we print our menus? How shape the language of courtliness and of diplomacy? Just think of the centuries down which it has come triumphantly, welcome, indispensable. Indeed, it is an essential part of us, of our vocabulary. If one needs to be convinced, let him count the words which he uses naturally, regularly, which derive directly from the French. When Hamlet made fun of that bowing and protesting courtier who handed him the rapier, saying to Horatio: "Dost know this water-fly?" he was ridiculing only his poor imitation of French manners.

Mademoiselle Leontine has been released now from her self-imposed exile in the South End of Boston—which is perhaps as well for her. But Madeleine is still in Paris, though at present I cannot receive news of her. It must be that she is there, even if her precious letters no longer reach me. Never have there been such letters—never could there be in any other language. For me, Madeleine has always been the finest exponent of the French language. She and it must endure together. France, as I think of it, language and all, is like an intricate carved ivory toy, miraculously lodged inside a glass bottle to be admired by all. No matter what tumult may be agitating the surroundings outside that bottle, the ivory toy is intact. Or, like a fly in amber, if you prefer, preserved, safe. And so I comforted myself and went to sleep.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

Quiet Shore

There is no sight that lends the restless heart
Such permanence of calm as summer sea,
A graciousness of blue whose dignity
Makes the white beach a secret shore, apart.

Even the distant bathers' echoing call
Confirms the silence, like another sense;
And we are rimmed by a circumference
Of ever-widening reaches over all.

HELEN FRITH STICKNEY

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By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RUE HOTEL DE VILLE, PARIS: *A Drypoint Etching by Elias M. Grossman*

IN THIS DRYPOINT etching, the artist, Mr. Elias M. Grossman, has ably and sympathetically recorded one of the aspects of Paris which its admirers like chiefly to remember. With marvelously little trouble or forethought, one may leave the modern Paris behind and stroll straight into the Middle Ages.

Such narrow streets as this, winding and dark, with great towering houses on either side and often just such little tipsy bow-windows, are waiting for the historically-minded—just around the corner from the massive, modern Hotel de Ville, or on the steep slopes of the Rive Gauche, or in the quarter called the Marais which is only a stone's throw from the clatter and bustle of rue de Rivoli. In case one wearies of glittering boulevards and smart shops, he has only to set his face in one of these directions to find the Paris of the past.

Think of the Musée de Cluny, filled with endless fascination, housed in a superb example of French domestic architecture of the fifteenth century, built on the site of a Roman palace. Think, just think, of that small gray church by the side of the gliding Seine, St. Julien-le-Pauvre, which is ancient enough for the poet Dante to have worshipped there when he was a student at the University of Paris. These little crooked archways, these toppling bow-windows, speak eloquently of the Paris of high adventure and romance. It is good to remember them today.

M. W.

Ilka Blade o' Grass Keps Its Ain Drap o' Dew

Confide ye aye in Providence, for Providence is kind,
An' bear ye a' life's changes wi' a calm an' tranquil mind,
Though press'd an' hemm'd on every side, hae faith an' ye'll win through,
For ilka blade o' grass keps its ain drap o' dew.

—From "Poems," by JAMES BALLANTINE (1856).

Two Russian Guests In Whistler's Boyhood

LONG BEFORE the Springfield household was "regulated," they were surprised by two distinguished visitors from Russia. Colonels Kraffts and Melnikoff had been sent to discuss with American engineers plans for a project of impressive magnitude and difficulty: a great railroad to run between St. Petersburg and Moscow. The obstacles were such as only an engineer could fully grasp, and so were the potentialities; for there was as yet no railroad at all in Russia and hardly one worthy the name in continental Europe.

The emissaries of the Czar were welcomed into the disorganized home and entertained without flurry or embarrassment. Any mother of five children who has tried to do the right thing by guests in the middle of moving may consider this a tribute to the hostess's training. She, however, credited it to her husband's eager hospitality; it was her pride that to him guests were welcome in any number, at any time, and that "he never apologized in offering such accommodations as circumstances admitted." The Russians gracefully partook of potluck with the family, plunged into intricate pathways of discussion paved with endless sheets, figures, plans; viewed Whistler's equipment and as much of his work as was visible; became acquainted with American cider; and at last departed to continue their survey of American railroads and engineers. The house was set in order and life quickly subsided into placid routine.—From "Whistler's Mother," by ELIZABETH MUMFORD. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Built Upon Water

TO THE TRAVELLER from Florence where all dimensions are clearly discernible, all lines fixed and precise, there can be no greater surprise than the informal, iridescent charm of Venice. Florence is a city of stone; its trees are almost geometrical in shape—arrow-like shafts of cypress and sleek spheres of pine. The river is greenish grey, as though its very waters were desirous of matching the stone.

The stones of Venice match the water. Nothing has solidity or weight. The palaces are like ships waiting to hoist their sails as soon as a favorable wind blows. Façades inlaid with marble and onyx have the instability of shells lying upon the sands. Everything has the suppleness and the fluidity of water. . .

There are no hills, forests, or fields surrounding this city; only the shifting waters of the lagoon, colored by sky and cloud and capriciously subservient to the whims of the sun. The sea lies on all sides; it even enters the city, replacing stony streets with its watery lanes. There are no trees, save those concealed in walled gardens, but a whole forest of them is hidden beneath the sea's surface, supporting the foundations of the airy palaces. The water is at their thresholds, its gentle lapping and the silken plunge of oars taking the place of the beating of horses' hooves on stone.

Venice has the power and the flexibility of the water upon which it was born. Being comparable to a ship with crimson oriflammes flying from mast-like campaniles, it must follow its seaward career. Venice built itself upon the water, throwing out bridges from island to island, and where islands were lacking it made them out of piles. Venice built its keel of wood and doubtless, one day, it will sail away under full canvas with its palaces, its churches, its banks, its theaters . . . to seek adventure near other shores.—From "Michelangelo," by MARCEL BRION. (New York: Greystone Press.)

„Spocznijcie w Panu"

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

W NASZYM ŻYCIU codziennym niema żadnej jakkolwiek trudnej sytuacji którą niedałoby się rozwiązać przez rozumne zaufanie doskonałemu prawu boskiemu. Niepozornie, lecz z boską precyzją działające, to ciągle czynne prawo gdy poprawnie zastosowane, rzuci światło na rozwiązanie najbardziej niepokojącego problemu. To rozwiązanie może się stać natychmiast widocznym, „w oka-mgnieniu" (I Koryntjan 15:52), lub też może ono wymagać trochę czasu zanim nastąpi całkowite uskutecznienie, lecz ostateczna pomyślność jest nam zapewniona jeśli tylko silnie wytrwamy i polecimy wszystko Bogu, idąc za radą Psalmisty który radzi (Psalmy 37:7), „Spocznijcie w Panu, i czekajcie cierpliwie na Niego."

Wiedza Chrześcijańska, Boga zlecenie dla ludzi, ta jedna jedyna prawdziwa Wiedza kieruje ludzi do ciągłego zwracania się z pełną ufnością do Boga po codzienną obronę i pomoc. Ukazuje człowieka jako stworzonego, obdarzanego i podtrzymywanego przez Boga, a przeto jako wiecznie nieśmiertelną, doskonałą, uduchowioną istotę. Prawdziwy człowiek, stworzony na podobieństwo Boga, istnieje nazawsze nietknięty przez pozorne zło, gdyż co stworzyła Miłość boska nie może być niepodobne swemu Twórcy. Prawda obwieszczenia tego trwa na wieki (Genesis 1:31): „I widział Bóg wszystko, co uczynił, i było bardzo dobre."

W podręczniku Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza i Zdrowie z Kluczem do Pisma Świętego), Mary Baker Eddy pisze (str. 379), „Prawdziwe sądownictwo świata jest w Umyśle; kontroluje ono każdy skutek i uznaje przyczynowość jako pochodzaca z boskiego Umysłu." Gdy zdołamy pojąć prawde duchową że niezmierzony Umysł zapełnia wszelką przestrzeń, czyli że to co zmiemy materja nie ma istotnej treści ni bytu, wtedy również zrozumiemy dlaczego mądrze i przezornie postępujemy polecając madrości Bożej rozstrzygnięcie naszych problemów, spełnienie naszych prawych pragnień i zaspokojenie naszych głębokich tęsknot za spokojem, szczęściem i zgodnością.

W Biblii jest napisanem (Exodus 23:20), „Oto przysyłam Anioła przed tobą, aby wskazał ci drogę i przyprowadził cię na miejsce którem przygotował." Być może, że nie zawsze jesteśmy świadomi nieustannego przewodnictwa i kierownictwo boskiego, jednak, jak to mówi ulubiony hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 86):

„. . . Bóg jest po polach, choć
Niewidzialnym się zdaje."

W łączności z tym, następujące wydarzenie może się okazać pomocnym: Pewien człowiek, pijak nałogowy, przywędrował pewnego wieczoru do sali gdzie odbywał się wykład o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej. Pomimo zaćmionego umysłu, gdyż był nieco upity, zainteresowały go słowa mówcy, i pozostał do końca wykładu. Po powrocie do domu, przeczytał uważnie literaturę którą mu dano. Zastanawiając się nad tem co przeczytał, nagle zdał sobie sprawę że w tej chwili był bliższym znalezieniu Boga niż kiedykolwiek przedtem w swym życiu. Zaczął rozumieć, że jako dziecko Boga, nie mógł być zniewolonym przez jakikolwiek nieprawy nałóg. W ciągu tygodnia wyrzekł się folgowaniu swemu nałogowi, i z czasem doszło do zupełnego i trwałego wyleczenia. Ów człowiek stał się poświęconym studentem Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej.

Cóż czynić mamy, gdy znajdujemy się w nieszczęśliwych warunkach, gdy ciało i towarzyszące mu roztargnienia nietylko wydają się bardzo prawdziwemi, lecz aktualnie grożącemi? Otóż wtedy zwrócić się musimy całkowicie do mądrości boskiej by uzyskać wybawienie. Musimy wyciągnąć dłonie w modlitwie do wiecznie obecnej Miłości boskiej, prosząc o odwagę, natchnienie i przewodnictwo. Musimy stać mocno i niezachwianie w wierze że Bóg króluje, pomimo pozornie przekonywujących dowodów naprzeciw Bóg nas nie zawiedzie. Czytamy wszak w Isaiah (65:24), „I stanie się, że zanim zawołają Ja odpowiem, i póki jeszcze mówić będą, Ja usłyszę."

Zwyczaj poświęcenia kilka chwil codziennie na rozmyślanie o doskonałości Boga i o nierozłączalności człowieka od Boga dużo przyczyni się w dopomożeniu nam w przełamaniu naszej wiary w istotność zła i pokonaniu naszej bojaźni przed złem. Z chwila gdy zdecydujemy odwrócić od naszej świadomości myśli o niedoskonałości, niedostateczności, zniechęceniu, obrażliwości i zazdrości a raczej zwrócimy się do Miłości bożej po kierownictwo i opiekę, w tej samej chwili przekonamy się, że zewnętrzne warunki zaczynaja się poprawiać. Nigdy nie potrzebujemy pozwalać, aby hałaśliwa wrzawa cielesności wpływała na nasze myślenie. Musimy pozostawać blisko Boga we wszystkim co robimy, mówimy i myślimy. Wtedy, i jedynie wtedy możemy prawdziwie uzyskać co przyrzeka nam Pismo św. (Przysłowia 1:33), „Ktokolwiek usłucha głosu mego przebywał będzie bezpiecznie, i wolnym będzie od bojaźni złego." Możemy usiłowoć by zawsze ujawniać Chrystusowe cnoty cierpliwości, uczciwości, wiary w dobro, prostoty, czystości, łaskawości i brak względu o siebie. Taki wysiłek przyniesie bogate wynagrodzenie.

Bóg nie sankcjonuje żadnej rzeczy któraby spowodować mogła cierpienie lub bojaźn Jego dzieci. Gdy zwrócimy się do Niego z całą ufnością, z dziecinną wiarą w Jego możność pomożenia i ochronienia nas, znajdziemy wyzwolenie.

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

A First Journey by Post Chaise

WHILE REVERTING to these remembrances of my childhood, I may add . . . a brief notice of my very first journey. I might be then seven years old. . . . I had a vague slight apprehension of my fellow-traveller, whom I had never seen, and whom my nursery-maid, when dressing me, had described in no very amiable colours. But a good deal more I thought of Sherwood Forest (the forest of Robin Hood), which, as I had been told, we should cross after the night set in. At six o'clock I descended, and not, as usual, to the children's room, but, on this special morning of my life, to a room called the breakfast-room; where I found a blazing fire, candles lighted, and the whole breakfast equipage, as if for my mother, set out, to my astonishment, for no greater personage than myself. The scene being in England, and on a December morning, I need scarcely say that it rained; the rain beat violently against the windows, the wind raved; and an aged servant, who did the honours of the breakfast-table, pressed me urgently to eat. . . .

The most memorable circumstance to me was, that I, who had never till that time possessed the least or most contemptible coin, received, in a network purse, six glittering guineas, with instructions to put three immediately into Mr. H—'s hands, and the others when he should call for them. . . .

The pace was such as the roads of that day allowed; never so much as six miles an hour, except upon a very great road; . . . the whole system in those days was full of respectability and luxurious ease, and well fitted to renew the image of the home you had left, if not in its elegancies, yet in all its substantial comforts. What cosy old parlors in those days! low-roofed, glowing with ample fires, and fenced from the blasts of doors by screens, whose foldings were or seemed to be infinite! What motherly landladies! won, how readily, to kindness the most lavish by the mere attractions of simplicity and youthful innocence, and finding so much interest in the bare circumstance of being a traveller at a childish age! —THOMAS DE QUINCEY, in "Autobiographic Sketches, 1790-1803."

"Rest in the Lord"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NO DIFFICULT human situation can present itself in daily experience which cannot be harmoniously adjusted through intelligent reliance upon the perfect law of God. Silently, yet with divine precision, this ever-active law, correctly applied, will bring to light the healing solution to any disturbing problem. The solution may become instantly apparent, "in the twinkling of an eye" (I Corinthians 15:52), or time may seem to be required for complete adjustment, but ultimate success is sure if we stand fast and trust all to God, in full obedience to the counsel of the Psalmist (Psalms 37:7), "Rest in the Lord, and wait patiently for him."

Christian Science, the divine message from God to humanity, the one and only true Science, directs men to turn ever in full confidence to God for daily protection and help. It reveals the real man as God-created, God-endowed, God-sustained, hence, forever perfect, spiritual, immortal. The true man, made in the image of God, exists forever untouched by seeming evil, for the creation of divine Love expresses nothing unlike its perfect Principle. The declaration (Genesis 1:31), stands forever: "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good."

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 379), "The real jurisdiction of the world is in Mind, controlling every effect and recognizing all causation as vested in divine Mind." When we grasp the spiritual truth that infinite Mind fills all space, hence, what is named matter has no real substance or existence, we understand why we are wise and safe in trusting divine intelligence to solve our human problems, to fulfill our right desires, to satisfy our inmost yearnings for peace, happiness, and harmony.

In the Bible it is written (Exodus 23:20), "Behold, I send an Angel before thee, to keep thee in the way, and to bring thee into the place which I have prepared." We may not always be humanly aware of God's unceasing direction and guidance; nevertheless, as a loved hymn tells us (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 86):

". . . God is on the field, although
He seems invisible."

In this connection the following incident is helpful. A man addicted to heavy drinking wandered, one evening, into a hall where a lecture on Christian Science was in progress. He was somewhat intoxicated, but in spite of his clouded mental condition, he became interested in what the speaker said, and remained until the end of the lecture. Upon returning home he read carefully the Christian Science literature which had been given him. As he pondered what he read, he suddenly realized that he was nearer to finding God than he had ever been in his life. He began to perceive that as a child of God he could not possibly be enslaved by any unrighteous influence. Within a week he gave up all indulgence in liquor, and eventually received a complete and permanent healing. He became a consecrated student of Christian Science.

What are we to do when faced with unhappy conditions, when matter and its accompanying discords appear not only very real, but actually threatening? We must turn completely to divine intelligence for deliverance. We must prayerfully reach out to ever-present Love for courage, inspiration, and guidance. We must stand firm and unshaken in the understanding that God reigns, in spite of what may seem overwhelming evidence to the contrary. He will not fail us. In Isaiah (65:24) we read, "It shall come to pass, that before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear."

The established practice of devoting a period each day to the contemplation of God's allness and perfection and of man's inseparability from God, will do much in helping us to overcome our belief in the reality of evil, and fear of it. When we refuse to let thoughts of imperfection, lack, discouragement, resentment, jealousy rule in our consciousness, turning rather to divine Love for protection and direction, we shall find that outward conditions begin to improve. We need never let the noisy tumult of the carnal mind, with its unreal, malicious suggestions, influence our thinking. We must keep close to God in all that we do and say and think. Then, and then only, can we rightly claim as ours the Scriptural promise (Proverbs 1:33), "Whoso hearkeneth unto me shall dwell safely, and shall be quiet from fear of evil." We can endeavor always to express the Christlike graces of patience, honesty, faith in good, uprightness, purity, kindness, selflessness. Such endeavor brings rich reward.

God does not sanction anything that would cause His children to suffer or be afraid. When we turn to Him in full confidence, with childlike faith in His ability to help and protect, we find deliverance.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1940

Groups Sum Up Social Studies For Civic Help

Students of Institute at Wellesley weigh each other's problems as end of meeting nears.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 19—As the Institute for Social Progress began to near the end of its two-week session on the Wellesley College Campus, its discussion groups today formed on a new pattern. It was a step leading toward action by members when they reach home—action based on conclusions reached at the conference.

Hitherto the plan has been to have each discussion group represent—as far as possible—a cross section of American opinion and viewpoints. Today this policy was reversed and those with similar interests and problems met together. Here was a meeting of professors and teachers; there leaders and members of social groups such as women's clubs, went into a huddle; in other places industrialists and financiers talked over all the information they have been gathering; workers discussed common viewpoints; and farmers from north, south, east and west compared notes.

As Miss Dorothy Hill, Director of the Institute, emphasized at the end of a meeting last night in Billings Hall, the purpose of all the clarification of thinking in this democratic group is to send its members home with a better understanding of the problems of others—and so of their own.

Fears Dissipated

"Many of us came here," she said, "filled with fears of one sort or another over a disturbed world and a threatened democracy. I think by our calm thinking about the facts that have been presented to us—and by the happy social contacts we have made with each other—many of these fears and distrusts have been dissipated. I hope that when we go back to our home circles and activities we can share this wider and clearer viewpoint with others."

Miss Hill explained that today's realignment of the discussion groups was made so that those with similar contacts at home could talk over means of sharing what they have gained.

Last night's meeting was itself a step toward concrete action based on the knowledge of conditions which has been gained at the Institute—concrete action in the form of voting and possible campaigning in the fall. Benjamin Graham of New York City—an investment banker, college lecturer and financial writer—explained why he, personally, proposed to support Wendell Willkie.

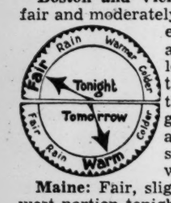
Salerno Discusses Labor

Joe Salerno, President of the Massachusetts State Congress of Industrial Organizations, told of the progress made by labor under the Roosevelt Administration.

This afternoon A. Wilfred May, economist and journalist, discussed the problem of refugees being received in America—a problem brought to the fore by the plans for bringing over British children. The number of refugees in the country has been greatly exaggerated, he said. Last year the total immigration—including refugees—was only 60,000. He went on to show that far from increasing unemployment, these newcomers—many of them skilled workers and industrialists who have started businesses employing numbers of Americans—have afded in creating more employment.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair and moderately warm this afternoon, tonight, and Saturday; lowest temperature tonight in the upper 60's; gentle to moderate south and southwesterly winds.

Maine: Fair, slightly warmer in west portion tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness, local thundershowers Saturday night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and warmer tonight and Saturday; mostly cloudy, local thundershowers Saturday afternoon, continued warm Saturday and Sunday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Saturday; slightly warmer tonight, continued warm Saturday and Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate southwest or west winds and fair weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	74	76	New York	77	86
Chicago	72	88	Norfolk	76	84
Denver	61	89	Philadelphia	73	85
Los Angeles	51	76	St Louis	68	83
Miami	85	89	San Francisco	60	74
Minneapolis	80	101	Washington	76	93
New Orleans	77	93			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., July 19.
B—Maximum, July 18.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 12:16 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height 10.5 feet.
Saturday, 12:48 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:46 p. m., E. D. S. T.

Three Centuries of Cultural and Civic Growth Are Marshfield's

By a Staff Photographer

Massachusetts Seacoast Town Ready for Extensive Tercentenary Celebration Next Week

(1) The Winslow House, built in 1699 by Isaac Winslow, grandson of the Governor of Plymouth Colony; (2) Kitchen fireplace in the Winslow House; (3) Gov. Edward Winslow, founder of Marshfield; (4) Women who will represent the "Gay Nineties" period in the Tercentenary Pageant—left to right, Mrs. George Cornwell, Mrs. Guy Holbrook, Miss Mary T. Ford; (5) Marshfield Town Hall decorated for the Tercentenary; (6) Interior of Daniel Webster's law office in Marshfield, where he settled in 1832—this, as far as is known, is the first picture of the interior ever to be taken; (7) Daniel Webster, from an old print; (8) The statesman's law office built on his Marshfield estate. The celebration will open July 21 and close July 28, with daily events of interest to both townspeople and visitors.

Marshfield, in Pilgrim Mood, to Celebrate Tercentenary

Early records of the town of Marshfield, Mass., which next week will observe its 300th anniversary, read like the passenger list of the Mayflower.

No Massachusetts town, unless it be Plymouth itself, can lay stronger claim to Mayflower ancestry than this seacoast village which, despite the automobile, the railroad, and the summer influx of city folks who crowd its beaches, has retained much of the charm of an era long past.

Marshfield's population hasn't grown much during the years. There was never any great industry to draw people there. Few ever came to make a living. In fact, it is reported that census computers have usually put the population down as somewhere between 1,400 and 2,000 and let it go at that.

But Marshfield natives don't mind that. They point with pride to such illustrious early citizens as Edward Winslow, Governor of Plymouth Colony; Daniel Webster, who adopted Marshfield and loved the roaring sea, the running streams, and the quiet lakes; Peregrine White, first white child born in Plymouth and stepson of Edward Winslow, and they will tell you they are happy with things the way they are and content to bask in the reflected glory of an illustrious past.

Culture of England

The Winslows brought to Marshfield the character of cultural England and found there all that was needed to nourish and develop it. Edward Winslow, in point of family and property, compared with the contemporary settlers of Massachusetts. His place in the colony at Plymouth and later at Marshfield is not to be underestimated.

During the years from 1750 to 1850 there was a flurry of shipbuilding, shared with the neighboring towns of Scituate, Pembroke, and Hanover. From the yards on North River ships, manned by men and boys of Marshfield, sailed to ports all over the world. It was a period of romance and adventure which has never returned.

That Marshfieldians were not without vision is indicated by a project undertaken in the latter days of the 19th century. Building of a great dike converted the salt marshes of Green Harbor into fertile farm land. Although the undertaking ended in bad feeling and threatened acts of violence the promise of great harvests of hay, fruit, and vegetables was borne out for a while before the undertaking ended in futility.

Other milestones in the history of Marshfield were the coming of the railroad, the cultivation of a strawberry which gained wide renown, and establishing of the annual fair. Of the three only the fair remains, defying conditions which have spelled failure for many of its species.

Program For Week

Tercentenary Week begins July 21 with a union service at First Congregational Church in which representatives of Marshfield's Protestant churches will participate. The Rev. George D. Hallowell, first Congregational Church, will offer the invocation; The Rev. William Armitage, Trinity Chapel, will lead the responsive reading; The Scripture lesson will be read by Luther P. Cudworth, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Marshfield; prayer will be offered by the Rev. Dr. Gaius Gleen Atkins, and the offertory will be by the Rev. William Barclay, First Baptist Church, Standish.

The Tercentenary Sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Daniel I. Gross of Athol, Mass., who was a pastor in Marshfield from 1908 to 1912. The Rev. Leonard S. Nightwine, Community Church of Marshfield Hills, will pronounce the benediction.

On Sunday evening a concert will be held in the high school auditorium. The Women's Symphony Orchestra of Boston, Alexander Thiede, Conductor, the Unity Male Quartette, formerly of the Meistersingers, and Alice Anderson, lyric soprano of Racine, Wis., will take part.

Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, will speak at the dedication of the site of Governor Winslow's home. The Daniel Webster house will be open to visitors all day.

Industrial Exhibit; Regatta

An industrial exhibit and antique toys will be on display in the high school from 10 to 12 and from 2 to 6 on Tuesday. A regatta off shore from Scituate to Duxbury and a life boat station demonstration at the Brant Rock Coast Guard Station will complete the day's program.

The Tercentenary Parade will be on Wednesday, leaving Brant Rock Esplanade at 9:30 a. m., and ending at the Fair Grounds about 1 p. m. Memorial exercises at the Daniel Webster Homestead at 3 p. m. will include an address by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Representative Charles L. Gifford and Stephen Vincent Benét are scheduled to take part. The Tercentenary Ball will be held at Fieldston in the evening.

On Thursday the exhibit at the high school will be open again and the Daniel Webster House may be inspected during the afternoon. Friday will be given over to sports events, concluding with a pageant at the Fair Grounds in the evening. Saturday has been left open for events that may be postponed because of rain.

A historic service in Unitarian Church July 28, at 4 p. m., will conclude the Tercentenary observances. The Rev. Leonard S. Nightwine will officiate.

R. I. Bridge Opens July 27

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 19 (AP)—Charles H. Brooks, General Manager of the Jamestown Bridge Commission, announced that the new Saunderstown - Jamestown Bridge will be opened with brief ceremonies on Saturday, July 27, one week later than previously scheduled.

Bay State Organized Labor Shows a Roosevelt Trend

Organized labor in Massachusetts exhibits a strong trend toward President Roosevelt in preference to his Republican rival, Wendell L. Willkie, as the Presidential race stands today, it develops from informal poll of a number of local labor leaders.

The vigorous labor record of Mr. Roosevelt has made him the unquestionably popular candidate in the labor movement here today, according to the inquiry, and sentiment for him is larger and more outspoken than a month ago.

At this early stage in the sudden political career of Mr. Willkie, organized labor does not know him, it is remarked in the labor movement, and many of the rank and file are hesitant to say whether they are for or against him and have not committed themselves.

"When the campaign warms up," said one of the outstanding labor leaders of Boston in a comment that was typical of the pro-Roosevelt view, "I think that efforts will be made to depict Mr. Willkie as an agent of big business, the utilities, and the special interests, and that the line will be drawn so sharply that labor will go along with Roosevelt."

Seems Modified

While the Roosevelt sentiment tends to be very positive, enthusiasm seems modified today as compared with the last election. There is for instance a feeling through the Congress of Industrial Organizations that the President has slackened in his championship of liberal policies and that the New Deal is not what it was in 1936.

Likewise various labor leaders applaud the labor laws of the Roosevelt regime as very good, but regard their administration as sometimes crude.

Nevertheless labor has made enormous gains through President Roosevelt, many labor leaders feel, and stand for his re-election on that basis.

Though the Willkie labor vote at the moment stands in the background, it will evidently include that percentage of the labor movement which is not in sympathy with the New Deal, which objects to annulment of the third-term tradition, and which analyzes the President's handling of domestic problems as ineffective.

Failure of the New Deal to reduce unemployment is reported as likely to influence the votes of some of those who lost and have not regained their jobs.

Indorsement Expected

Endorsement of Mr. Roosevelt is expected in labor circles at the convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor opening in Boston Aug. 5. Political action is definitely scheduled. Four years ago the Federation gave energetic support to Mr. Roosevelt.

Joseph A. Salerno, President of the State C. I. O. Industrial Union Council, and one of the foremost Roosevelt advocates in Massachusetts labor, said today:

"I think the membership of the C. I. O. in Massachusetts will go strongly for President Roosevelt. The working people of this State realize that Mr. Willkie is a Wall Street candidate. The people of Massachusetts have been cheated out of $50,000,000 a year through high power rates. Mr. Willkie has not dared to say he will abrogate the Federal wage-hour law, the Wagner act and the Walsh-Healey act He does not dare to, and this is the heart of the New Deal.

"Mr. Willkie's policy of no government interference in industry is an anarchistic philosophy wherein the individual is greater than the social group. We know that Mr. Willkie and his backers will cripple all of labor's gains if elected."

Rotch Calls Cuts in Age Aid Misunderstood; Tells Changes

Charges that thousands of Boston old-age assistance recipients are having reductions of $2.16 to $15 in their monthly allowances as the result of orders from the State Department of Public Welfare were denied today by Arthur G. Rotch, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, who attributed the charges to misunderstanding.

Maurice H. Sullivan, member of the Boston City Council and candidate for the Democratic nomination for Registrar of Deeds of Suffolk County, made the complaint yesterday, and announced he was going to ask Mayor Maurice J. Tobin to confer with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall regarding the situation. Mr. Rotch said he would welcome an opportunity to clear up the "misunderstanding."

What Sullivan Charges

The Sullivan charges which Mr. Rotch admitted and explained include:

1. That food allowances have been cut from $2.50 to $2.10 weekly for women recipients living with sons and daughters, and from $2.50 to $2.25 for men.

2. A $25 maximum has been established for monthly rent, whereas no maximum has previously been established.

3. Medical allowances amounting to 50 cents a week have been eliminated unless applicants furnish doctors' certificates proving they need constant medical care.

4. Rental allowances have been eliminated in cases where the recipients lived with a son or daughter who has outside earnings.

Commissioner Rotch insisted these charges were only partly true. He admitted that the food allowances have been cut, but only in accordance with the health budget established by Community Health.

Standards Established

Regarding medical allowances Mr. Rotch said, it had been the custom of Boston welfare officials to include 50 cents a week in the allowances for all old-age recipients whether medical care was required or not. Under the standard budget established for the guidance of all Massachusetts communities the State Department of Public Welfare now insists that medical allowances be based entirely on need and that no medical allowance be given where not required.

The $25 a month maximum for rental was established, he said, after considerable thought and study. The law provides that reductions must be made for assistance given by sons or daughters to the recipients—such assistance including housing quarters.

Clipper Landings Discussed

Final arrangements for the landing of trans-Atlantic Clippers under certain conditions at Boston to refuel were discussed today by city officials conferring with W. B. King, Pan American Airways representative from New York.

Landings of the big flag boats, which weekly make three trips each way across the Atlantic, may begin within a week or ten days, officials at the East Boston Airport meanwhile indicated. The first landing will not occur tomorrow, as had been widely reported, they said.

Facilities at the northern end of Deer Island, which consist of a mooring float and equipment for piping gasoline from trucks, will be ready next week. However, it is impossible to tell when the first ship will land, since this depends on weather, the scheduled load, and other data which are available only a few hours in advance, it was pointed out.

City officials attending the conference at Park Department Headquarters, 33 Beacon Street, were Park Commissioner William P. Long, Penal Institutions Commissioner Joseph P. Donahue, and John J. Tobin, Assistant Corporation Counsel.

Pan American officials contemplate at least 15 refueling stops here this summer while the North Atlantic route is being traveled, it was said. These stops, which will be as often as wind, weather and other flight conditions determine are "a data finding proposition," air officials continued.

Police-Laundry Defense Opens

Judge Allan G. Buttrick in Suffolk Superior Civil Court today denied a motion for a directed verdict in favor of the defendants in the suit brought by four linen service and towel companies against Joseph F. Timilty, Commissioner of Police; his brother, Walter H Timilty; and the Elk Laundry Company, of which Walter Timilty is owner and proprietor. The defendants are charged with using Boston police to solicit laundry business in behalf of the Elk Company.

The motion was made shortly after George R. Farnum rested the case for his clients, the plaintiffs. After a conference in the judge's lobby, the defendants returned to court and called witnesses for the defense.

Four police officers were called: Capt. Francis M. Tiernan, in charge of Station 16, Back Bay, between April, 1936, and August, 1937; Lt. M. J. Hurley and Lt. M. F. Murphy of 16; and Capt. L. J. O'Connell of Station 13.

All four witnesses categorically denied ever having discussed the Timilty laundry business with anyone, knowing that Walter Timilty was in the laundry business or that there was a Walter Timilty.

Captain Tiernan denied the testimony of a witness, M. J. Cronin, proprietor of the Bridge Cafe in the Station 16 district, that Captain Tiernan entered the cafe with a police sergeant, talked with the bartender and asked him to request the owner to give the cafe's laundry business to Walter Timilty.

Captain Tiernan testified he left the district in August, 1937, whereas the witness testified the conversation with the bartender took place in December of that year.

Lieutenant Murphy testified they had never entered the Bridge Cafe or discussed the Timilty laundry business.

Captain O'Connell denied testimony given by Jeremiah C. Shaw, proprietor of a lobster house in Charlestown, that the Captain approached him and solicited orders for the Elk Laundry.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Shooting High," featuring Jane Withers and Gene Autry. 3:50, 7, 9:45. Also "You Can't Fool Your Wife," with Lucille Ball. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"The House Across the Bay," with George Raft and Joan Bennett. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Over the Moon," with Merle Oberon. 2, 5:03, 8:05.

Fenway—
"The Way of All Flesh," with Akim Tamiroff and Gladys George. 1:10, 4:15, 7, 9:55. Also "Lucky Cisco Kid," with Cesar Romero. 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Fine Arts—
"The Girl Was Young," starring Nova Pilbeam. 1, 2:50, 4:35, 6:20, 8:05, 9:50. Also "Adventures in the Jungle," 2:10, 4, 5:45, 7:30, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Queen of Destiny," starring Anna Neagle. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. "Information Please." 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. Also "Cross Country Romance," with Gene Raymond and Wendy Barrie. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

Metropolitan—
Holding over, "All This and Heaven Too," featuring Bette Davis and Charles Boyer. 9:35 a. m., 1:20, 5:20, 9:15. Also "Pop Always Pays," with Leon Errol and Walter Catlett. 12:15, 4:05, 8:05.

Modern—
"The Ghost Breakers." 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Queen of the Mob," with Blanche Yurka and Ralph Bellamy. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

Orpheum—
Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "New Moon." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Military Academy," with Tommy Kelly. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Paramount—
"The Way of All Flesh," with Akim Tamiroff and Gladys George. 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Lucky Cisco Kid," with Cesar Romero. 9:05 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

R. K. O. Boston—
Jack Holt in "Passport to Alcatraz." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10. Also "Dr. Christian Meets the Women," with Jean Hersholt. 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:15, 8:50.

State—
Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "New Moon." 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Military Academy," with Tommy Kelly. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Scollay—
"The Ghost Breakers." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Queen of the Mob," with Blanche Yurka and Ralph Bellamy. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:25.

South Station Theater—
"The Flag Speaks," "Information Please," Colombia and Curacao travel pictures; Popeye Sam Snead's golf; Charlie Chase comedy. Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—
"The Story of the Stars and Stripes"; Debussy's Children's Corner; Information Please, and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"White Zombie," with Bela Lugosi. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10. Also "Murders in the Rue Morgue." 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 9.

Tremont—
"Rebecca," with Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. Also Walt Disney's "Pinocchio." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Safari," with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Madeleine Carroll. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20. Also "Irene," starring Anna Neagle. 2:45, 6:15, 9:45.

University—
"Opened by Mistake," with Charles Ruggles. 1:50, 4:50, 8:10 Also "Our Town," featuring Fay Bainter and William Holden. 3:05, 6:20, 9:30.

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tonight's Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road, 8:30

Symphony in E minor, "From the New World" Dvořák
I. Adagio; Allegro molto II. Largo
III. Scherzo IV. Allegro con fuoco
Overture "Russian Easter" Rimsky-Korsakoff
Waltz from Incidental Music to "Cinderella" Beckett
Old English Folf Song, "Go Heart unto the Lamp of Light" Arr. by W. Beckett
Pomp and Circumstance No. 2 in A minor Elgar
Wheeler Beckett, guest conductor

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Flowers in Design by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Mae Taylor, soprano; Leo Litwin, pianist. 2:45.

Chains Raise Their Beef Prices Making Lamb and Veal a 'Buy'

Weekly Food Shopping Report

With the prices of beef steadily working upward, and the supplies in refrigerators of stores of big chains dwindling to a point where they apparently can no longer prevent retail price advances, the "budget" shoppers for week-end menus in Greater Boston marketplaces today, turn to lamb and veal.

Chains that resisted the rise in wholesale prices of beef some weeks ago and held their own retail quotations where they had been, are today offering steaks they sold at 29 cents for weeks, at 33 cents. Other cuts, too, are higher. Independent stores ask 45 cents a pound for bottom of the round, which is 10 cents a pound more than they sold it for several weeks ago.

Lamb Prices Lower

On the other hand, spring lamb prices are coming down a bit, and chain stores offer legs of lamb today at 25 cents, with some large suburban cut-price stores quoting 19 cents for leg-and-loin. Lamb forequarters, too, are reasonable and can be found as low as 13 cents a pound. Veal is attractively priced with legs offered as low as 15 cents in some shops.

Pork prices are tending to be firmer, with loins 23@28 cents a pound in the Boston downtown area, and as low as 12½ cents a pound in some of the suburban cut-price stores. Smoked hams are firmer, with chains formerly asking 21 cents now selling for 23 cents. One shop offers a "Friday only" special of smoked ham at 17 cents.

Poultry is plentiful and popular at this time of year. Chicken is available as low as 23 cents a pound in chain stores, and fowl 18 cents. Some merchants ask more. Turkeys are around 53 cents a pound or a bit more in the downtown area, but some chain stores carry them at a dime or so less. Ducklings can be had as low as 19 cents.

Fresh Swordfish High

In seafood, swordfish which is now in season—at least theoretically—is higher this week than last, reversing the expected trend at this time of year. Retailers ask 50 cents and even 60 cents a pound for fresh swordfish because of the small receipts.

Lobster, too, is advancing. Fresh opened lobster meat is up to $1.75 a pound, or a bit more in some stores.

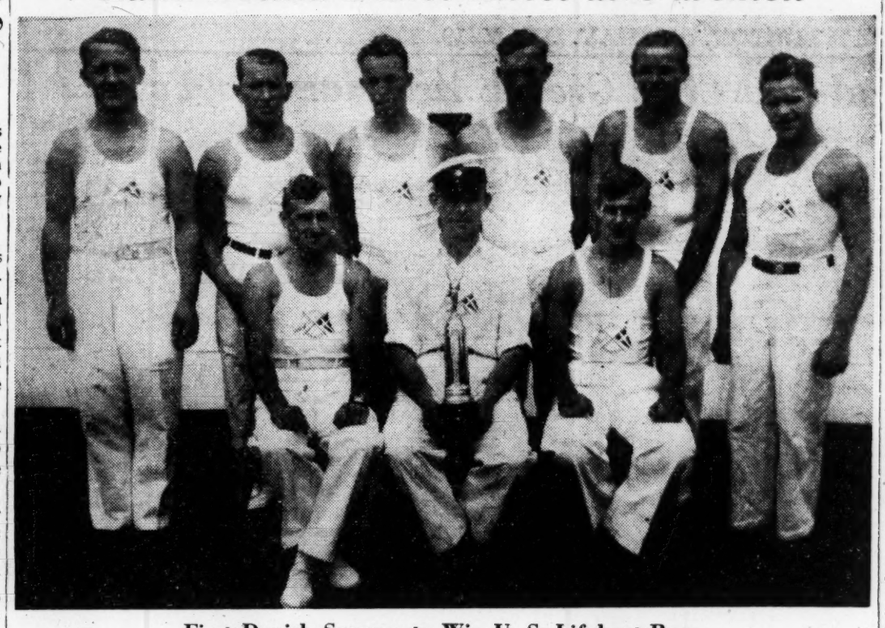
Vegetables and fruits are attractive, and in wide variety, with prices covering a broad scale. New potatoes can be had this week-end as low as 29 cents a peck, native beets three bunches for 10 cents, celery 10 cents a bunch, cucumbers 7½ cents each, lettuce five cents a head, green beans around eight cents a pound and summer squash three to five cents a pound.

Green corn is in the market again, this time from New Jersey, but the price is as much as 75 cents a dozen ears.

Blueberries are fairly plentiful around 30 cents a quart and the cultivated, large ones, around 20 cents a pint. Raspberries are increasing in number, with 20 cents a pint the usual price in the Faneuil Hall sector. Strawberries are 23 cents and up a quart.

Bartlett pears from California are offered in the downtown market around three to five cents each. Peaches are offered around 20 cents a dozen for the freestone variety.

Land-Bound Danes Excel as Oarsmen



First Danish Seamen to Win U. S. Lifeboat Race

Chief Officer Kristian Rasmussen holding the silver trophy won by the crew of the Danish freighter Herta Maersk in the National Maritime Day lifeboat races in Boston June 9 in competition with the crews of other merchant ships, Boston pilots and others.

Standing: Left to right: Niels J. Andersen; Kaj C. Nielsen; Karl A. Bundvad; Johan Lund; Olaf S. Christensen; Mogens Mogensen.

Seated: Left to right: Knud P. Jensen, Kristian B. Rasmussen, (holding silver trophy) and Kaj T. Schou.

Though the Danish freighter Herta Maersk is tied up at Battery Wharf, Atlantic Ave., unable to put to sea without risk of capture by the British, the crew hold the distinction of being the only Danish merchant seamen to compete successfully in United States waters for first prize in a lifeboat race.

When Germany invaded Denmark, without opposition, the merchant marine of that country sought the shelter of neutral ports. The Herta Maersk put into Boston while en route from Sligo, Eire, to Palermo in ballast. Capt. Hans N. Moller, learning by radio of the invasion of Denmark, abandoned all efforts to reach the Mediterranean, changed the course of his ship westward, and arrived at Boston April 16.

Members of the crew entered the lifeboat races in Boston harbor, in connection with the Boston outdoor observance of National Maritime Day, and were awarded the first prize, a silver trophy donated by Mayor Tobin. Captain Moller said today that Danish crews always enter lifeboat races in foreign ports but that none had ever before won first prize.

Work Speeded On Roadway To Chicopee Port

Through the efforts of the Springfield Defense Committee, work on construction of the main road leading to the Chicopee Airport, planned as the main air base for the defense of New England, and on the construction of an additional building at the Springfield Arsenal, has been speeded up, the Massachusetts Branch of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies reported today

"A recent survey by the Springfield Committee showed that only 70 men were engaged in constructing the main road leading to the airport, which airport when completed will be the principal air defense base of New England and New York," the statement reads. "A demand upon WPA officials soon increased the number of workers to 500.

"Investigation also showed that despite the great need for the Garand automatic rifle, if the Army is to be rapidly equipped, work on the construction of an additional plant at the Springfield Arsenal was not to begin until next February. A protest to the War Department advanced the construction date to the immediate future.

"It is hoped that other city and town defense committees will take a leaf out of the Springfield Committee's notebook and strive for the speeding up of work on all local defense projects. A conference with private manufacturers may also lead to the stepping up of production in factories engaged in filling national defense orders."

Fiedler to Aid Music Campaign

Co-operating with the Boston Committee for Music Appreciation Arthur Fiedler, conductor of the Esplanade concerts, will program three symphonies which are being released on records by the Committee during its 12-week campaign to spread the love of great music.

The symphonies, which will be played during the next week, are Mozart's No. 40 in G Minor; Debussy's Afternoon of a Fawn, Clouds, and Festivals; and Beethoven's No. 8 in F major.

Bach's Concertos No. 2 and No. 3, seventh in the series of 12 symphonic releases to be distributed by the Boston Committee, went on sale today at three locations: 89 Boylston Street; 150 Federal Street; 31 Tremont Street.

Because the conductors, musicians, and manufacturers, have waived their royalties for the purpose of spreading the love of music to the greatest number of people, all of the symphonies may be secured for $1.69. Persons outside the city for the summer may receive the records through the mail for 25 cents additional.

Miss Neagle as Victoria

The Arts in Boston

"Queen of Destiny," which brings Anna Neagle to the screen at the Keith Memorial as Queen Victoria, is an elaborate Technicolor production that seems to have been made in England under the direction of Herbert Wilcox. The film covers the long reign of the Queen, who has been the subject of considerable attention on the screen and stage in recent years.

Emphasis is divided fairly evenly between domestic affairs of Victoria and Prince Albert, on the one hand, and the march of history on the other. Miss Neagle is an attractive actress, and though there might be some question of how closely she resembles the Queen in every detail the portrayal is interesting to watch. With Anton Walbrook to keep her able company, as the Prince Consort, she marks the minor frictions of their early years together, waltzes briefly but charmingly, watches their children grow up, and shares the pleasure of visits to Balmoral. The passing of the Prince, her long period of seclusion, the diamond jubilee, and her passing all find a place on the screen.

The difficulty of such films as this is that they cover such a long period that they are bound to become episodic and can do little more than skim over the surface. So brief glimpses are afforded of Palmerston and Disraeli, Wellington and Gladstone, Gordon and Florence Nightingale. The Crimean War is recorded briefly, with the charge of the Light Brigade as an episode. There is mention of the American Civil War, and something about the building of the Crystal Palace, and the acquiring of control of the Suez Canal. Perhaps it might have been better to concentrate on a part of the reign rather than to try to cover it all.

As it stands, some of the best moments of the film are to be found in brief debates in Parliament. The historical figures, though they appear only briefly on the screen, are represented by able players. Among them are C. Aubrey Smith, Walter Rilla, Charles Carson, and Felix Aylmer.

The second film is "Cross Country Romance," a comedy, with Gene Raymond, Wendy Barrie, and Billy Gilbert in the cast. **E. F. M.**

★ ★ ★

'New Moon'

Sigmund Romberg's music and the operetta which Oscar Hammerstein 2nd, Frank Mandel, and Laurence Schwab once fashioned for the stage provide an abundance of material for Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in the screen version of "New Moon" now at the State and Orpheum. Romberg's songs have a sturdy quality that wears well. "Stout Hearted Men" and "Lover Come Back to Me," which are probably the best remembered of the melodies, seem to have lost none of their ability to please an audience.

The story, of course, has the artificiality that goes with romantic operetta, but it furnishes an elaborate period setting in New Orleans and the Caribbean a century and more ago, and it affords plenty of action with its complications of indentured servants, a disguised nobleman, royalist plots and revolutionary counter-plots, a shipwreck, and a psuedo Robinson Crusoe colony on a tropical island.

Miss MacDonald and Mr. Eddy with their singing are the main contributors to the entertainment. They also have considerable to do with the romantic part of the narrative. There is a large supporting cast in which may be found Mary Boland, George Zucco, H. B. Warner, Grant Mitchell, Stanley Fields, and John Miljan. The production is on a lavish scale.

The other feature, "Military Academy," is a story of cadets and school problems in which the son of a reformed racketeer is the central figure. Tommy Kelly, Bobby Jordan, David Holt, and Jackie Searl head the cast.

★ ★ ★

'Way of All Flesh'

"The Way of All Flesh," newly come to the Paramount and Fenway theaters, is a romantic melodrama of a type popular in a former period. The story was used by Cecil De Mille in 1918. In 1927 it reappeared as the first American starring medium of Emil Jannings. These were silent pictures. It is now revived by Paramount with Akim Tamiroff in the principal part, that of small-town bank cashier ruined by a moment of folly. Believed to have been killed in defense of his trust, he lives as a derelict while his older son becomes a concert violinist. The last scene brings the father to the window of his old home on Christmas Eve. Mr. Tamiroff acts the father within the frame and style of the role. Gladys George plays his wife, and William Henry the violinist son. Muriel Angelus, Berton Churchill, Fritz Leiber, and Roger Imhof are also in the cast.

"Lucky Cisco Kid," another chapter in the 20th Century-Fox serial based on O. Henry's character, is a light Western. Cesar Romero, as the Cisco Kid, is supported by Mary Beth Hughes, Dana Andrews, Evayln Venable, Chris-Pin Martin, and others.

★ ★ ★

Stage and Screen Notes

The Fine Arts Theater will be closed for the summer after Saturday night's showings of "The Girl Was Young." It will reopen on Labor Day.

Production of Sidney Howard's play, "Madam, Will You Walk?" which had been on the Playwrights' Company schedule for next season, has been postponed. The Playwrights and Sir Cedric Hardwicke, who was to head the cast, felt that the play could hardly have a fair hearing if produced at this time. A statement from the company says that "the play is a philosophic comedy, dealing with ideas which, within the past few months, have become too tragic and too immediate to be viewed with Mr. Howard's objective humor."

"All This and Heaven Too" is being held for a second week at the Metropolitan starting today. The picture, which comes from Rachel Field's novel, co-stars Bette Davis and Charles Boyer, and includes in the supporting cast Jeffrey Lynn, Barbara O'Neil, Virginia Weidler, Helen Westley, Walter Hampden, Henry Daniell, and Harry Davenport.

Western Unity, Europe's War, Week-End Themes on Radio

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A discussion on Pan-American unity by delegates to the Inter-American Conference, talks on aviation's development and its part in national defense, descriptions of Great Britain's defense against invasion, and a concert of Strauss waltzes are offered in week-end radio programs.

Tonight

Serious Music:

Virginia Pemberton, soprano, sings "Vissi D'Arte" from Puccini's "La Tosca"; Richard Czerwonky conducts the Chicago Philharmonic Orchestra in his own arrangement of "Londonderry Air" and the overture to Wagner's "Rienzi" in the radiocast portion of Chicago's Grant Park Concert. MBS-WAAB 10:30.

Drama:

Elissa Landi and Phillips Holmes play the leading roles in the dramatization of a fictional "fifth column" plot to steal a U. S. Army bomb sight in "Wings for America," MBS-WAAB 8.

Variety:

Grant Wood, distinguished American painter, is guest educator of "Quiz Kids," NBC-Red-WNAC, 10:30

San Francisco salutes the United States Antartic Service Expedition with crack announcers visting the San Francisco World's Fair for the expedition members; talks by several relatives of members, and music by Jack Joy's Orchestra, NBC-Red-WNAC, 11:30.

Saturday

Special Events:

Résumé of Pan-American Conference by Edward Tomlinson from Havana, NBC-Red-WNAC, 7:15. NBC- Blue-WBZ, 10.

Talks; forums:

Four or more delegates to the Inter-American Conference at Havana discuss the question "Is Pan-American Unity Possible" on "People's Platform," CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Lieutenant Commander George Chapline discusses aviation's part in national defense as guest of "Sky Blazers," CBS-WEEI, 8.

"The Human Adventure" devotes a program to stratosphere flying and the research in its development, CBS-WEEI, 8:30.

General James G. Harbord addresses a reunion of the Second Division Association of the American Expeditionary Force on "National Defense," NBC-Red-WNAC, 10:30.

Music:

Albert Stoessel conducts the first of 10 concerts by the Chautauqua Symphony Orchestra, NBC-Red-WNAC, 11 a. m.

The Dorian String Quartet plays Zoltan Kodaly's Quartet No. 2, Op. 10 and Louis Gruenberg's "Four Indiscretions," Op. 20. CBS-WEEI, 11:30 a. m.

Alfred Wallenstein's American Choral Festival presents the first radio performance of Robert Delaney's choral poem "John Brown's Song" and Horatio Parker's "King Gorm and the Grim," MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Sunday

Special Events:

Résumé of Pan-American Conference by Edward Tomlinson from Havana, NBC-Red-WNAC and NBC-Blue-WBZ, 7.

Talks; forums:

Prof Allen Tate, Stringfellow Barr, and Huntington Cairns evaluate the effect on the thought and actions of America's "Cicero" and Cicero's "De Officiis," in which the Roman orator advises his son on the duty of a free citizen, "Invitation to Learning," CBS-WEEI, 4:30

Britain' defense and military preparations against Nazi invasion are described by correspondents in Cardiff, Wales; Belfast, Eire; Glasgow, Scotland; and Manchester and Bristol, England, CBS-WEEI, 11.

June Forest, soprano; Henrietta Schumann, pianist and Jan Williams, clarinetist, are soloists with the Radio City Music Hall String Quartet in a program featuring Mendelssohn's Trio in D. Minor, "Comin Through the Rye," "Londonderry Air," and Mozart's Quintet for Clarinet and Strings, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12 noon.

Howard Barlow conducts the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra in a concert including Zoltan Kodaly's suite, "Hary Janos" Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony, and Charles Martin Loeffler's 'Pagan Poem,' CBS-WEEI 3.

Edwin McArthur conducts the NBC Orchestra in a concert featuring the Preludes to Acts I and III of "Lohengrin"; Brahms' Hungarian Dances; and Bizet's "L'Arlesienne" Suite, NBC-WBZ, 8

Monday

Special Events:

Résumé of Pan-American Conference by Edward Tomlinson from Havana (Monday through Friday schedule), NBC-Red-WNAC, 7:15; NBC-Blue-WBZ 10.

Music:

Edwin Franko Goldman conducts his band in a Strauss waltz program including the "Lieberlieder" and "Fledermous" waltzes "Perpetuum Mobile," "Pizzicato Polka," "Acceleration," and "Blue Danube," MBS-WAAB 9:30.

R. I. Jewelry Plants Fill Defense Orders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 19—Skilled workers in Rhode Island's jewelry industry are doing their bit in the national defense program—turning our army uniform buttons, cartridges and a variety of small parts for airplane engines and instruments which call for precision work.

Already a considerable quantity of government orders has been received in Rhode Island plants, but the orders so far are only a drop in the bucket to those that are expected to follow in months to come.

One company which has been manufacturing the tubular cases for lipstick holders is prepared to switch over and make the cartridges. Dozens of plants are equipped to make military insignia, belt buckles and similar articles. In all, there are 70 manufacturing jewelry plants in this section and every one is prepared to produce items needed in the Government's defense campaign.

Better Prepared Now

Busiest of local industries is the machine tool industry which felt the boom of war business even before the outbreak of war last September. Foreign orders have come in a flood. Most of the plants are working at near capacity with a huge backlog of orders on hand. The United States Government is expected to demand priority on orders in the future and some of the foreign business will be pushed aside to enable plants to meet Uncle Sam's needs first.

The switch-over to national defense products is nothing new for many Rhode Island plants which went through the 1917-1918 experience. During the last war they were suddenly called upon to convert their production from peacetime to wartime goods. All sorts of obstacles stood in the way. This time, however, greater preparations for the changeover have been made and delays are not expected to be so serious.

The Week in Rhode Island

One Rhode Island company, for instance, is now working on one of the Government's educational orders for 75-millimeter gun barrels. The order was not a large one—none of the educational orders were. But the order has given the plant several months in which to become familiar with this particular item and when the large orders for the same gun barrels arrive the plant will be ready to go into production speedily.

So far Rhode Island has seen little plant expansion accompanying the defense program. One reason is that there has been no dearth of plant space during the past decade. Another is that manufacturers have been loathe to expand in case orders might be cut off suddenly, leaving them with large facilities and no business.

Senate Battle Opens

Thomas P. Hazard, State Treasurer in the present Republican Administration in Rhode Island, is the first candidate of either party formally to toss his hat into the ring in the race for the seat in the United States Senate now held by Senator Peter G. Gerry, Democrat.

Senator Gerry's term expires this year. He has not announced whether or not he will run for re-election.

Mr. Hazard left Yale University to serve at the Mexican border in 1916. He also served overseas during the World War. The Hazard family is one of the oldest in the State, tracing its ancestry back 300 years.

A wide open convention of the G. O. P. is expected this year.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Saturday, July 20

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, July 21

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—The Poetry Corner and Pathways to Peace.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listener.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Popular Concert. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.9 m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—"Symphonic Moments," HAT5, 9.62 meg., 31.17 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg. 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." A London Commentary on the News, by Vernon Bartlett, M. P. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Request Selections. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Songs by Carl Soellner. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.9 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
London—11:45 p. m.—"World Affairs"; talk by Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

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Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-308m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Western Serenade
3:15, "Simple Melodies"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Tigers baseball game,	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Jim Britt, announcer	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "Merry Minstrels"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Console Capers"
4:00 "Exploring Space"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Tigers baseball game,	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "In Record Time"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Jim Britt, announcer	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "In Record Time"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Tigers baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Concert Orchestra	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Rhapsody in Rhythm"
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Emil Coleman's Orch.	News reports	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30 Al Pearce and His	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Paul Stuart's Orch.
7:45 Gang	"Monologues"	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Richard Cowdrey, songs
8:00 Man About Hollywood; guests; or	Robison's Buckaroos	**Lucille Manners, soprano; Ross Graham, baritone; Frank Black's Orchestra; chorus**	"Wings for America"; dramatization	Jim and His Texas
8:15 "Choose Up Sides";	Allen Roth's Orchestra,		Alfred Wallenstein's	Ramblers
8:30 sports; quiz; News	"Death Valley Days";		**"Sinfonietta"**	Sport program
8:45	dramatic sketch			Tenor and piano
9:00 Johnny Green's Or-	"Show Boat"; variety	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 chestra; sketch	program	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or	Herb Woods' Orchestra,	cal Album"
9:30 "Grand Central	Harry Kogen's Orch.	"What's My Name"; quiz	"Command Performance";	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 Station"; drama	Harry Kogen's Orch.	program	dramatization	cal Album"
10:00 "Public Affairs"	John Barry, news	**Don Ameche Variety Program**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15 "Public Affairs"	"Tropical Moods"	"Quiz Kids"; questions;	News Service	Vido Musso's Orchestra
10:30 **News of the War**	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	interview	**Grant Park Concert**	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
10:45 Music; Weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.		**Grant Park Concert**	Dal Danford's Orchestra
11:00 News; Sports	News; weather	News Service	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Sport program
11:15 News; Dance Orch.	Dinner Dance; Weather	Sports Roundup	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Ensemble Moderne
11:30 "Midnight Swing	"The Music You Want"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Day's End"
11:45 Club"	"The Music You Want"	Better Business Drama.	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 Columbia's Gay	"Message of Israel"	"Kindergarten Kapers"	Concert Orchestra	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15 Nineties Revue	"Message of Israel"	**Pan Amer. Conference**	Cab Calloway's Orch.	News Service
7:30 **'People's Platform'**:	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	"Twentieth Century	Paul Stuart's Orchestra
7:45 **informal discussion**	Emil Coleman's Orch.	**H. V. Kaltenborn**	Serenade"	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Sky Blazers"	Radio Guild Drama	"Grand Ole Op'ry"	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Variety program
8:15 Rosine Turner	Radio Guild Drama	"Grand Ole Op'ry"	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Variety program
8:30 The Human Adven-	"Marriage Club"	Van Alexander's Orch.	"Nobody's Children";	Sport program
8:45 ture; News	"Marriage Club"	Van Alexander's Orch.	orphans' histories	"Let's Dance"
9:00 Your Hit Parade;	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	National Barn Dance;	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Sport program	Henry Burr; Hoosier	News Service	cal Album"
9:30 Orchestra; soloists	Orchestra; soloist	Hot Shots; Glen Wel-	American Choral Festi-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	Orchestra; soloist	ty's Orchestra	val, conducted by	cal Album"
10:00 Seranade"	**Pan Amer. Conference**	"Station E-Z-R-A";	Alfred Wallenstein	News Service
10:15 Public Affairs	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	comedy sketch	Choral Festival	Dance Parade
10:30 **News of the War**	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	**Gen. James G. Harbord**	Interlude: Al Donahue's	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
10:45 News; Weather	Paul Laval's Orchestra	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Orchestra	Billy McDonald's Orch.
11:00 News; Sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Leonard Keller's Orch.	Sport program
11:15 News; Music	Harry James' Orchestra	Weather Service	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	Hilo Serenaders
11:30 Midnight Swing	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Club	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Larry Clinton's Orch.	News Service

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Variety Program	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Barbecue"	Variety program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	George and Dixie, songs	Musical Early Edition	
8:00 **News of Europe**	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15 Hits and Encores	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; Music
8:30 "About Us"	Headline news; "Break-	"Birthday Salute"	"In a Mexican Patio"	Studio program
8:45 "Musical Clock"	fast in Bedlam"	"Birthday Salute"	Band Parade	Studio program
9:00 Music; Garden talk	News; talk; music	"Musical Roundup"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 News Service	Mildred W. Carlson,	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 "Let's Be Lazy";	"Breakfast Club"; so-	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45 vocalist; orch.	loists; orchestra	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
10:00 "Honest Abe"; sk.	"On With the Dance"	"Lincoln Highway";	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	"Organesque"
10:15 Lincoln's Youth	Four Belles Quartet	dramatic series	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	Circle C Ranch Boys
10:30 Welcome Lewis'	Joseph Gallicchio's Or-	"Bright Idea Club";	"Singing Strings"	"Going Shopping With
10:45 Singing Bee	chestra	children's program	"Improvisations"	You"
11:00 News; "Improvisa-	**4-H Club program**	**Chautauqua Young Peo-**	News Service	Baritone soloist
11:15 tion," Del Castillo	Rosa Lee, soprano	**ple's Concert**	Bennie Krueger's Orch.	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30 Dorian String	"Dance Hour"	"Sports School"	Bennie Krueger's Orch.	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 Quartet	Weather; musicale	"Women's Clubs program	"This Wonderful World"	Five Star News
12:00 "Country Journal"	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15 "Country Journal"	Noonday Review; Stocks	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30 News Service	National Farm and	"Buck Rogers in the	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide;
12:45 "Waltz Time"	Home Hour	25th Century"; drama	Italian music program	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00 Musical program	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Network speaker	Home Hour	Stamp program	Don Arres tenor	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Motor City Melodies	"Luncheon at the Wal-	"Call to Youth"	McFarland Twins Orch.	Ellsworth Moody, songs
1:45 Motor City Melodies	dorf"; interviews	Marimba Melodies	Sports Matinee	Feature Story Editor
2:00 See America First;	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"I'm an American"	News Reporter	"Memory Lane"; vocal
2:15 New England	Ray Kinney's Or.; News	Gardner Benedict's Orch.	Baseball Interviews	recital
2:30 Brush Creek Folk-	World's Fair Band	Bob Armstrong's Orches-	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	"Starlight Hawaiians"
2:45 lies	World's Fair Band	tra; vocalists	land Indians baseball	News Service
3:00 **U. S. Marine Band**	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Burl Ives, songs	game, Jim Britt, an-	"The Four Tones"
3:15 **U. S. Marine Band**	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Ink Spots; quartet	nouncer	"Console Capers"
3:30 News; "Old Vienna	National Music Camp	Paul Laval's Orchestra	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Piano and organ	Band at Interlochen	Paul Laval's Orchestra	land Indians baseball	"Melody Mart"
4:00 "Bull Session"; col-	Club Matinee: variety	"Golden Melodies";	game, Jim Britt, an-	Tea Time Melodies
4:15 lege debate	Club Matinee: variety	string ensemble	nouncer	"Consolairs"
4:30 Sport program	Club Matinee: variety	Cab Calloway's Orch.	Sport comment	"Melody Mirror"
4:45 Male quartet	Club Matinee: variety	Cab Calloway's Orch.	Frank Gagen's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 Boston Barbershop	Gus Steck's Orchestra,	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Quartet winners	Gus Steck's Orchestra,	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports,	Rhythms by Ricardo	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 So. American Way	Rhythms by Ricardo	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Music	News; Boston Baseball,	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs,	Dinner Dance; Weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Harpsichord soloist,	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 **The World Today**	ed"; dramatization	Better Business Drama.	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 Columbia's Gay	"Message of Israel"	"Kindergarten Kapers"	Concert Orchestra	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15 Nineties Revue	"Message of Israel"	**Pan Amer. Conference**	Cab Calloway's Orch.	News Service
7:30 **'People's Platform'**:	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	"Twentieth Century	Paul Stuart's Orchestra
7:45 **informal discussion**	Emil Coleman's Orch.	**H. V. Kaltenborn**	Serenade"	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Sky Blazers"	Radio Guild Drama	"Grand Ole Op'ry"	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Variety program
8:15 Rosine Turner	Radio Guild Drama	"Grand Ole Op'ry"	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Variety program
8:30 The Human Adven-	"Marriage Club"	Van Alexander's Orch.	"Nobody's Children";	Sport program
8:45 ture; News	"Marriage Club"	Van Alexander's Orch.	orphans' histories	"Let's Dance"
9:00 Your Hit Parade;	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	National Barn Dance;	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Sport program	Henry Burr; Hoosier	News Service	cal Album"
9:30 Orchestra; soloists	Orchestra; soloist	Hot Shots; Glen Wel-	American Choral Festi-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	Orchestra; soloist	ty's Orchestra	val, conducted by	cal Album"
10:00 Seranade"	**Pan Amer. Conference**	"Station E-Z-R-A";	Alfred Wallenstein	News Service
10:15 Public Affairs	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	comedy sketch	Choral Festival	Dance Parade
10:30 **News of the War**	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	**Gen. James G. Harbord**	Interlude: Al Donahue's	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
10:45 News; Weather	Paul Laval's Orchestra	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Orchestra	Billy McDonald's Orch.
11:00 News; Sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Leonard Keller's Orch.	Sport program
11:15 News; Music	Harry James' Orchestra	Weather Service	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	Hilo Serenaders
11:30 Midnight Swing	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Club	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Larry Clinton's Orch.	News Service

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 311 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Haven—Daily 8:45 p. m., WELI 900kc

New London—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 1:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.

Maine

Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, 1:15 p. m., Saturdays 12:45 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.

Lewiston—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WCOU,

Boston Retail Stores Display Many Bargains

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Well, as we've said before and keep on saying . . . life just gets more simple by the minute. This time it's something brand new (at least to us; and after all we do get around) in the way of Tecor liquidated cold cream cloths. And you'll be seeing them at Jordan Marsh's.

The idea is that these tricky little gadgets keep cold cream right at your finger tips all day long. Only this time your finger tips don't get all messed up with cream. No indeed. Because the cream (which, incidentally, isn't a bit sticky) is somehow all composed in the little cotton flannel cloth that comes sealed in a moisture-proof foil envelope. So you see it just can't dry out. All you need is one cloth for a complete clean-up job, which of course makes everything very economical. Ordinarily women take out much more cream from the jar than they need. This method takes care of all that, for the amount is already taken care of for you. You get something like 60 of these compact little cloths in a box for $1. The effect (it takes off powder and grime) is very refreshing, and, as we said before, not the least bit sticky. At the same time it makes a very nice powder base, so you can go right ahead and put on your fresh make-up, right over it, which makes everything nice and handy.

Luncheon Set That Is Unusual

If you want to see something in the way of a good-looking little luncheon set, we propose that you take a look at the one out at Miss Ayer's Shop at Coolidge Corner. It's rather unusual in that, although it's made of Pyrex ware, it isn't transparent. Rather, it is sort of milky and opaque—and white. Running around it are narrow bands of pink, blue and pale green. There's a large plate, four small plates, four cups and saucers, and a sugar bowl and creamer. They're very summery looking, and the cost for the whole set is only $2.25. At the same time you might be interested in the rose bowls we saw there—$2 buys a set of two, and they're a good size, too. These are the bowls that you put the dried rose leaves and spices in for a nice refreshing fragrance on those long winter days; and they are made of blue and white china. And your charity knitting could find no better resting place between times than in one of those long tall cylinders of closely woven material in gay Roman colors. Made by the Blind Artisans of New England.

Brookline Shop Has "Tricky" Hats

Also out in Brookline, a little farther down the line at 1374 Beacon Street, is Renee's Millinery Salon, where you can have a hat of your own original design made up, or buy one ready made. Prices are reasonable, and there are a number of French models. For that matter when we were in, there were a lot of them all marked down to a lone dollar. Pastel and white felts as well as all ribbon hats and darker ones.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

Why Not Enjoy This Summer Weather?

Dedham Custom Laundry

Tel. Dedham 0108

$4,500 to $15,000

By a Staff Photographer

Some Recent Developments

Upper—Variation of Cape Cod in Chestnut Hillsides off Worcester Turnpike, Newton. Price $4,500.

Center — Home in Carleeta Park, Needham, off route 128. Price $7,900. Developer James White.

Lower—This place on Hilltop in Newton Countryside has magnificent view of Newtons.

Assembly Line Houses Idea Appears to Have Taken Hold

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After eight years as an "industrial flop" prefabrication of new homes is coming into its own.

To the oft-repeated inquiry of would-be home owners: "What has happened to prefabrication?" the weary builder has given his reply: "Nothing. Just give the prefabricators a little more time and elbow room and you will hear from them soon."

Soon, in this instance, has been eight years. For today the Architectural Forum contributes the long-awaited statement of the consummation of prefabrication hopes, saying that American Houses, Inc., has become the first concern in the United States to put "prefabrication" on a mass production, paying basis. How? By marketing 600 prefabricated homes in the last two years.

Bringing prefabrication to the profit-producing category has been done only after costly lessons in design, construction and merchandising. But apparently the lessons are worth the costs, since prefabrication is now definitely "here to stay."

Throughout the United States including spots around New England, American Houses is building parts for homes in the factories for assembling on the home sites at costs ranging around $3000. It is also sending $20-a-room apartments along the factory assembly lines like automobiles.

"Long heralded as the one answer to building's many problems," says Forum, "prefabrication has heretofore fallen far shy of boastful advance notices and produced only 1 per cent of all the houses built in the country during the last eight years. As an industry, it has proved a dismal flop belittled by builders all over the land. But proving the rule now is a handful of individual prefabricators who have learned the costly lessons of design and merchandising."

At the top of this list is American Houses with a public display of 136 low cost homes completed this month in Maryland and 48 high rent garden apartments just opened in suburban New York Bigger and better profits are seen to be on the way as prefabrication begins to attract more and more builders into a field that no longer comes under the head of "pioneering."

That American Houses is going places with its prefabrication business is indicated in the report that this company expects to sell 700 family dwelling units in 1940, a figure that less than 5 per cent of the 75,000 United States builders come within 600 units of equaling

What is the answer to the success of American Houses in recent years? Presumably it is the result of the decision to leave flat-roofed, corner-windowed houses to the future and to concentrate solely on producing a low-cost house to meet average tastes in design and architecture. The only unusual element of the houses produced through prefabrication then became the steel frame.

Two years ago, American Houses eliminated the steel frame for the traditional platform frame like other houses. The chief break with convention now is that the parts of the home are chiefly designed and built in the factory and sent in panel form to the sites for assembling. Costs are thus reduced by mass production of home parts and rapidity of construction which cuts down labor expenses.

The success of American Houses serves to encourage local New England builders.

News of what particular people are going to wear

COMING OCTOBER 5

A fashion issue of The Christian Science Monitor, filled with authentic fashion news, photographs, and advertising of value to women and men who appreciate the advantages of keeping posted.

FALL FASHION ISSUE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Save Work and Money Statler Handy TOWELS FOR HOUSEHOLD USE and Super STATLER Facial ROLL

Spain Is Alive With Germans, Travelers Say

German soldiers are "everywhere" in Spain—"Barcelona was flooded with German officers in full uniform and carrying sidearms, and there was talk everywhere of Spain getting Gibraltar back from the British," Henry Copley Greene of Cambridge, author and clerk of the Boston Art Commission, told ship news reporters when the liner Manhattan docked in New York last night. Aboard were 799 persons who returned on the ship sent by the State Department to evacuate Americans from Lisbon, Portugal.

"The Spanish people do not want to fight," Mr. Greene said, "but their leaders have been influenced by the Germans."

With Mr. Greene, who lives at 10 Longfellow Park and has been working with the French Red Cross, there were aboard, according to the Associated Press, several other New Englanders who have been in ambulance or other relief service at the front. Mr. Greene is a graduate of Harvard in the Class of 1894. He has been decorated by the French Government for his service with the Red Cross in the first World War.

Much Pro-German Sentiment

Passengers, less than 100 of whom were aliens, said they were surprised at the pro-German feeling manifested among certain members of the Manhattan's crew, especially among the stewards. The crew, it was said, included many German-born naturalized Americans. American - born stewards verified the passengers' impressions.

Albert C. Burrage, 3d, of Ipswich, Mass., son of Albert C. Burrage, 2d, of Hereford Street, Boston, Harvard student who has been driving an ambulance at the French front, said traitors sent up flares and balloons to help enemy planes, and that his detachment experienced meeting a "clergyman" who warned them to get out quickly because the Germans were entering the town. Mr. Burrage said the report was untrue.

Frederick Prince, 3d, of Boston, grandson of Frederick H. Prince, Chairman of the Board of Armour & Co., returned after two months with the American Field Service. He is a nephew of Norman Prince, organizer of the Lafayette Escadrille in the World War.

Says Refugees Bombed

Mr. Prince, according to the Associated Press, told of driving a station wagon loaded with nine refugees during the French retreat into the south of France.

"Near Etampes, the refugee column in which we were moving was bombed three times and machine-gunned by German planes nine times," he said.

William G. Nickerson of New Boston, N. H., another returning A. F. S. ambulance driver, said he fled from Amiens 15 minutes before the German advance column entered the city. He left behind four other A. F. S. drivers, bound on another mission with two ambulances. They have not been heard from since, he said. He was met by his mother, Mrs. W. G. Nickerson of Dedham, Mass.

Charles L. Safford of 369 Putnam Road, Lowell, Mass., returned after two months' service with the A. F. S.

Front Came to Them

S. F. Engs, 2d, of Darien, Conn., said the ambulance drivers of his division scarcely got a chance to be ordered to the front—"because the front came to us."

"In fact," said the Hamilton College graduate and former commercial airplane pilot, "the Germans seemed to be chasing us all over France. Whenever we were sent somewhere to evacuate a hospital, the Nazis got there first."

Engs said the lack of modern fighting planes in France was "appalling."

"I actually saw several old SPA planes in combat that must have seen service in the first World War," he declared. "It was pitiful. They make about 72 miles an hour. Some of the Nazi planes make four times that.

"Americans had better wake up over here or we'll be in the same fix France was."

Joseph F. Gaynor, Jr., of 925 Fairfield Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn., a driver in the Second Ambulance Division, which sailed to Europe on the Manhattan two months ago, said his division was caught "in that ghastly exodus" from Paris and that he and young Prince took 15 refugees and a dog from Paris to Vouvray in a station wagon. It took us 23 hours to go less than 90 miles, he said.

Czech Garden Festival July 21 at Filene Home

The summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Filene in Weston will be the scene of a Czechoslovakian Garden Party on the afternoon of July 21. Proceeds from the party will go to the War Relief Funds of the Czechoslovak National Alliance, sponsors of the garden festival.

An elaborate program has been scheduled. The speaking will be held in the music room while the music and folk-dancing along with the refreshments will take place in the gardens.

The program follows:

Musical numbers—Cal Cabot's String Orchestra.
Czech folk-songs in costume—Ellenor Cook Lane of Weston.
Talk by Colonel Vladimar Hurban.
King of Thule and Jewel Song from "Faust"—Madame Myrna Sharlow of Weston; Del Castillo, Columbia Broadcasting System Program Director in Boston, at the piano.
Largo from "New World Symphony" (Dvorak)—The Orchestra.
Talk by Jan Masaryk.
Songs in English—Madame Sharlow.
Czech and Slovak national anthems—Mrs. Lane and audience.
Star Spangled Banner—Madame Sharlow and audience.

New England Friends of Evacuees

By a Staff Photographer

Women Leaders at Breakfast Meeting in Hotel Vendome

Left to right: Mrs. Eva Whiting White, President of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union; Mrs. Phillips Ketchum, leader of the group which drafted a resolution to the President and Congress; Miss Betty Dumaine, Vice-Chairman of the Boston Red Cross Volunteer Committee, and Mrs. Lorenz Muther, past President of the Boston Women's City Club.

Women Press Washington To Send Ships for Children

A resolution demanding that the United States Government take immediate action to make possible the withdrawal of such children as wish to be removed from the danger in England in American ships was passed today at a breakfast meeting at the Hotel Vendome by prominent New England women leaders. Copies were sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State and the Chairmen of the Foreign Relations Committees of Congress.

Preceding the drafting of the resolution the meeting was addressed by Mrs. Phillips Ketchum of Natick, leader of the group, who outlined the necessity for immediate action.

"The women of the world possess the future of mankind," said Mrs. Ketchum. "Now that the women of Europe are powerless and the women of England wait with an awful patience for the inevitable moment when the war will turn on them and on their children, it is time for us, the women of America, not merely to take a stand, but to act in the name of humanity.

Duty of Leadership

"In the United States there exists an almost perfect group of organizations, comprising women of every class, creed, profession and occupation. Today their leaders face a duty in leadership. It is their duty here to speak and act both as officers and as individuals and to demand that the suffering of children in this war be stopped at the point which it has now reached," Mrs. Ketchum continued.

Miss Silvia Warren, Chairman of a private committee placing refugee children from England of all nationalities in homes in the United States, told the group that every effort must be made to remove any suggestion of class distinction in the evacuation work.

"The present feeling, both here and in England, that only the children of the well-to-do were being sent out of danger was largely due to our own immigration laws which, until last week, prevented any organization or government from paying for passage for children entering the United States," said Miss Warren. "Under this law only the parents or legal guardians could bear the expense of passage and because of this the enemies of England have attempted to raise the cry of favoritism. Happily this is not the case now. If we provide ships, children of all nationalities, classes and creeds can be evacuated."

Text of Resolution

The resolution adopted by the group follows:

In the name of humanity, the undersigned women of Massachusetts demand that our Government take immediate action to arrange for the withdrawal of such children as wish to be removed from the danger zone of England, in the safest possible manner to them, in our American ships, and we further resolve that action be prompt, for the lives of the children in England are in jeopardy at this moment. We further resolve: that a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate, and the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. And we further resolve to move that the women of other States and the newspapers spread word throughout the country so that a united expression of opinion may become vocal.

Signers of the resolution who were present were:

Margory A. Ketchum, Ruth E. Pierce, Hilda Culbert, Josephine A. Muther, Dorothy Goudy Correa, Carrie A. S. Gates, Maud E. Fisk, Sylvia Warren, Mrs. Gaspar Bacon, Helen A. Macdonald, Marion Blackwell, Executive Secretary, International Institute; Dorothy Hewitt Director, Boston Center for Adult Education (79 Mt. Vernon Street, present officers of the group); Beatrice S. Woodman, President of the College Club; Augusta G. Katz, President, League of Jewish Women's Organizations; Eva Whiting White, President, Women's Educational and Industrial Union; Anne Thorpe, Betty Dumaine, Vice-Chairman, Red Cross Volunteers, Boston, and Miriam Greene Hurley.

Women who endorsed the resolution but who were unable to be present at the meeting:

Miss Sarah Wambaugh, Mrs. Ellen Joy Gray, Mrs. Endicott Peabody, Margaret Lee Runbeck, Miss Irene Armstrong, Mrs. Margaret McSweeney and Mrs. Fay F. Russell of Concord, N. H., who has formed a committee in New Hampshire.

Square-Rigger Sold to Boston Party for $610

The sale of the 2,422 gross-ton barkentine Marsala, one of the few square-rig vessels still under the United States flag, was recorded today in the marine division of the Customs House here.

It is the first time in a quarter of a century that such a type has been thus recorded at this port, virtual birthplace of the square-riggers.

The record shows it was purchased by Florence M. Ward of Boston, who could not be reached for comment on her plans for the vessel. The vessel at present is at Hampton Roads, Va. It was built in Mississippi in 1919, having been started during the World War. A recent owner was the American Nautical Academy, a private training school for merchant marine officers, in Washington.

The ship is 2,173 net tons, 284.3 feet long, 45.4 feet beam, 22.4 feet depth. Boston succeeds New York as its home port, giving Boston its first square-rigger in many years.

The record shows she was sold at a United States Marshal's sale in Virginia, the seller being listed as the Marshal for the eastern district of that State.

The sale price was listed as $610; old salts around the harbor here estimate that a vessel of that type would have cost "several thousands of dollars" to build.

High Schools Teach 6,551 Auto Drivers

A total of 6,551 high school students this year received certificates upon passing successfully the course in automobile operation sponsored by the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar, announced today.

The certificates exempt the students from the usual oral examination on motor vehicle law upon application for a driving license. However, the students must pass a road and eye test.

Mr. Goodwin said that some Boston high schools are expected to offer the course next year, although Boston was one of the few large school systems in the State which did not give the course during the past year.

Threat of Strike Eased at Barre

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH BARRE, Mass.—Possibility of a second strike at the Barre Wool Combing Company here, repeating last summer's industrial conflict, seemed disposed of today by announcement of a contract between the Company and the Textile Workers' Union of America, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. A vote on ratification is set for the local union membership tomorrow.

Joseph Salerno, State President of the C. I. O., together with Timothy J. Flynn, of the Textile Workers, signed the statement reporting the contract, as did H. N. Flanders, Assistant Treasurer of the Company.

Troops Ordered To Chicopee Falls

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—The War Department has ordered two officers and 50 men from Maxwell Field, Ala., to permanent station at the Army's new Northeast Air Base, Westover Field, under construction at Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Providence Again Is Safety Leader

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 19 (AP)—Providence set a new record yesterday for a city already wearing laurels for its victories in the fight against traffic accidents—112 days without an automobile fatality.

As the achievement was proclaimed in a banner across the front of City Hall, on Police armbands, on Police cars, on trolley car placards, and on private automobiles, Acting Police Chief James J. Cusick warned that the record was a milestone—not a goal.

The goal here, he said, is not any set number of days but a city free from auto fatalities as long as humanly possible.

The previous high mark of 111 days was set in 1938.

HOME OWNERS can refinance their MORTGAGES at this Mutual Savings Bank with dispatch and satisfaction. We have financed home mortgages since 1825.

INSTITUTION for SAVINGS in ROXBURY and its Vicinity
2343 Washington Street, Roxbury
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station

Bay State Bar 'Exams' Taking A Novel Form

Massachusetts' bar examinations for 800 neophyte lawyers, scheduled for Aug. 2, have been revised and modernized to provide a better test of ability as well as scholarship, it was learned today.

The old-type, time-honored examination with its 25 problems has been pushed aside, at least for the time being, and a successor unlike any in the United States drawn for the law students.

Each student who applied for admission to the Massachusetts bar in the spring has been given a 25-page booklet containing a report by a lower court judge to the high court. On the hypothetical case the report sets forth, the Examiners have based their questions. The examination is designed primarily to test the ability of the applicant to anaylze a problem.

The booklets were distributed beginning July 5, and between then and Aug. 2, the applicants are expected to get acquainted with the facts, and probably "bone" for any phase which a bar Examiner may have hit upon.

In drafting the new examination, which will be considered as an experiment until its worth is proved, the Examiners explained that they intended to give students the same test and opportunity a lawyer might undergo in preparing a case.

Boston to Greet Middies Saturday

Midshipmen of the United States Navy, who are in the midst of their annual summer cruise, visit Boston tomorrow for the first time within memory of Navy Yard officials here.

The 1,200 future officers are following an itinerary which omits the normal trans-Atlantic crossing and keeps close to American shores, due to war conditions abroad.

A day late, according to its three-month schedule, the cruise makes port here at noon tomorrow, following visits as far south as Caribbean waters. Dropping anchor here are three battleships: Arkansas, New York, and Texas.

An extensive civic program has been outlined to entertain the "middies."

Cut in Edison Rates Forecast

Reduction in the electric rates of the Boston Edison company before Aug. 1 loomed as a possibility today as the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission prepared for a further conference with Edison officials next Tuesday in an effort to obtain a rate cut through agreement.

Yesterday following a similar conference, Joseph R. Cotton, Chairman of the Commission, revealed that members of the accounting division of the Department of Public Utilities have completed their preliminary investigation of the company's rate structure.

It was indicated that the company at Tuesday's conference will submit a proposed lower rate schedule.

It's but a quarter,* I am told
To call up Provincetown—
I guess I'll call the Smiths tonight
To say I'm coming down.

*3-minute night and Sunday station rate from BOSTON

TELEPHONE

HERE'S THE SALE THAT MEN ALL OVER NEW ENGLAND LOOK & WAIT FOR

KENNEDY'S SEMI-ANNUAL MARK DOWN SALE

Now in Progress!

STORE CLOSES SATURDAY AT 1 P. M.

SUMMER and HAWLEY STREETS in BOSTON
PORTLAND PROVIDENCE
WORCESTER SPRINGFIELD
HARTFORD BROCKTON
LYNN HYDE PARK SALEM

Bob Feller Probably Will Pitch Part of Double-Header—Yacht Races Listed

Red Sox Face Cleveland Club in Week-End Series

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Still hampered by minor league pitching, but nevertheless confident that success lies ahead in the pennant race, the Red Sox closed their series with the Detroit Tigers this afternoon at Fenway Park and prepared for three week-end games with the Cleveland Indians. Despite the "hot and cold" pace currently maintained by the local American Leaguers, a full house will probably watch the Sunday doubleheader.

Bob Feller, ace of the Cleveland pitching staff and winner of 14 games this season, is expected to pitch one half of the Sunday twin bill. Master Bobby worked against the Yankees on Wednesday and will have had his usual full three days of rest before the double-header date.

Relief Corps Fails

From the very beginning of this interesting flag race, Joe Cronin's starting pitchers have given a ragged exhibition. Now, to make the situation more troublesome for the courageous skipper, the relief corps has bogged down.

Yesterday, in the third contest of the Detroit series at Fenway, the Red Sox offense established an 8-to-3 lead by the end of the third inning, but three rescue hurlers could not protect this advantage and the visitors walked off the field with a 10-to-8 win in the eleventh. The defeat prevented the Sox from going back into first place, a berth they have been trying to recapture since June 20. As the Tigers move into Yankee Stadium tomorrow when the Indians come here, the locals have a golden opportunity staring them in the face. The Yankees are hitting again.

Batting Rallies

This week has been marked by sharp upward swings in the offensive affairs of Cronin, Ted Williams, Jim Tabor and Doc Cramer. All four are playing a merry tattoo on the Fenway barriers with line drives. It is this realization among the fans that continues pennant talk.

Cronin, who struggled through the longest batting slump of his career earlier this season, is now his old self at the plate. In the most recent six games, exclusive of this afternoon's engagement with the Tigers, the manager has set a blistering .545 pace for his mates and lifted his 1940 average from .246 to .272. He soon should be back in the .300 class, where he belongs.

Williams Climbs

Over a similar stretch, Williams has moved at a .476 gait, lifting his figure to .336. Tabor has a six-game record of .462, despite going hitless in the second half of Wednesday's twin bill with the Tigers. Cramer's pace for the week has been .385.

For the second time is a row, Herb Hash was driven to cover early by the opposition. Yesterday he gave up five hits and three passes in one and a third innings. On Monday he was batted out by the Browns.

Joe Heving was the first to follow Hash. He was touched for seven hits and issued three walks in less than six frames, and handed the ball to Dickman. While Dick was throwing, the Tigers added four hits and two free tickets to their total in one inning. Then Jack Wilson arrived on the scene. Jack's record looks impressive in the box score—one hit in three innings, but that hit came after three walks in the eleventh—a single to center field by Mike Higgins.

The first triple play of the season was executed yesterday. The Tigers got credit for it, but they had the help of reckless Boston base running. With Peacock on first and Tabor on third in the seventh, Owen hit a grounder to Charley Gehringer. The Tiger second baseman could not tag Peacock, so tossed to York and retired Owen. York then snapped the ball to Shortstop Red Kress, who caught a bewildered Peacock napping off second. Kress to Higgins to Tebbetts then nipped Tabor trying to score from third.

Gray Goose III Entered

NEW YORK—The 1940 Gold Cup Championship regatta, to be run at Northport, L. I., on Aug. 17, became "official" recently with the filing of the first formal challenge by the Indian River Yacht Club, of Rockledge, Fla. The club's entry will be Gray Goose III, owned by George C. Cannon, of New Rochelle, N. Y.

Gray Goose, a triple engine racer a year old but untried in competition, is the first of seven eligible challengers officially to enter for this year's Gold Cup. The trophy will be defended by My Sin, owned and driven by Zalmon G. Simmons, Jr., of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, of Greenwich, Conn. Simmons won the title at Detroit last Labor Day.

At least five Gold Cup starters are expected at Northport next month, despite the laggard entries, and the field might reach a total of eight boats. E. A. Wilson, of Ingersoll, Ont., with Miss Canada III, and Lou Fageol, of Los Angeles, Calif., with So Long, the class speed record holder, are almost certain starters. Both Miss Canada and So Long faltered in last year's championships at Detroit but the Canadian boat went on to win the President's Cup at Washington and early this year the Californian was clocked at 97.451 m. p. h. over the measured mile.

Two new boats are being made ready for the Northport classic, another Notre Dame by Herbert L. Mendelson of the Detroit Yacht Club and Art-Eff, a twin motored job by Dr. A. L. Harbarger, of Akron, Ohio. Mendelson's original Notre Dame won the Gold Cup in 1937, but subsequent editions did not prove out well and the newest of the line was recently launched. Dr. Harbarger, a newcomer to the Gold Cup field had entered last year's race but his boat was not finished in time and still is undergoing final tests. The other possible entrants are Horace E. Dodge, of Detroit, and Jonn M. L. Rutherfurd, of Port Washington, N. Y. Dodge is rumored to have one of his Delphines being tuned up, and Rutherfurd may enter his Juno under the colors of the old Columbia Yacht Club which originated the championships on the Hudson River here back in 1904. Entries do not close on the Gold Cup until Aug. 7.

N. H. Golf Paced By Joe Melanson

DIXVILLE NOTCH, N. H., July 19 (AP)—Joe Melanson, of Wolfeboro, paced a field of 54 in yesterday's qualifying play in the New Hampshire amateur golf championship by posting a 36-hole total of 149 for the Balsams course. He led E. N. Kingsley, of Concord, for the medal by two strokes.

Among the other qualifiers for today's first-round matches were the three Leonards from Nashua, Tom, Sr., President of the New Hampshire Golf Association, Tom, Jr., the defending champion, and Dick, a two-time State junior titlist. The elder Leonard and Dick each totaled 154, one less than Tom, Jr.

BULLETIN

Vermont Golf Title

RUTLAND, Vt., July 19 (AP) Mrs. Brandon Jones of Montpelier, defending champion in the Vermont women's golf title tourney, defeated Mrs. Reba Beecher of Burlington, 1 up, in the final match today at the Rutland Country Club to retain her title.

Henry Frnka, Temple University's football backfield coach, has his troubles with his name. He has received letters calling him Frank, Frinka, Frink, Funk, and many other names which come close but which are not right.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 2:30 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND
Seats at Fenway Park

Tennis Player Will Stop Net Game for Job

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—When Ken Bartelt doesn't play tennis, he looks for a job. When he does play tennis, he thinks about a job. And when he finally finds a job, he'll stop playing tennis.

At present, Ken has no job—only the prospects of one—and a lot of tennis players hope the prospect materializes. For in the past two days, Bartelt, an unheralded entry in the Eastern Clay Court championships, has eliminated two highly-regarded Californians, Ed Amark, of San Francisco, and yesterday, Myron McNamara, of Los Angeles, Bartelt's fellow townsman.

His triumph over McNamara put Ken into the semifinal round, but he insists he'll swap the championship for a good job. Next week, when the circuit continues at Seabright, N. J., Ken will be in Washington looking for a government post as an accountant.

Last summer he forsook tennis altogether, took a federal job in his home town, and repaid a few debts he had incurred gathering an education at the University of Southern California, from which he was graduated a few weeks ago.

The 21-year-old blond calls himself a hit and run player. He hits the ball deep and runs to the net to smash the return. When his game isn't working, he admits he could be described as a hitless wonder. But this is a description that doesn't hold in the current tournament, for his advance to the penultimate round constitutes his best showing in any eastern tournament.

Boston Batting

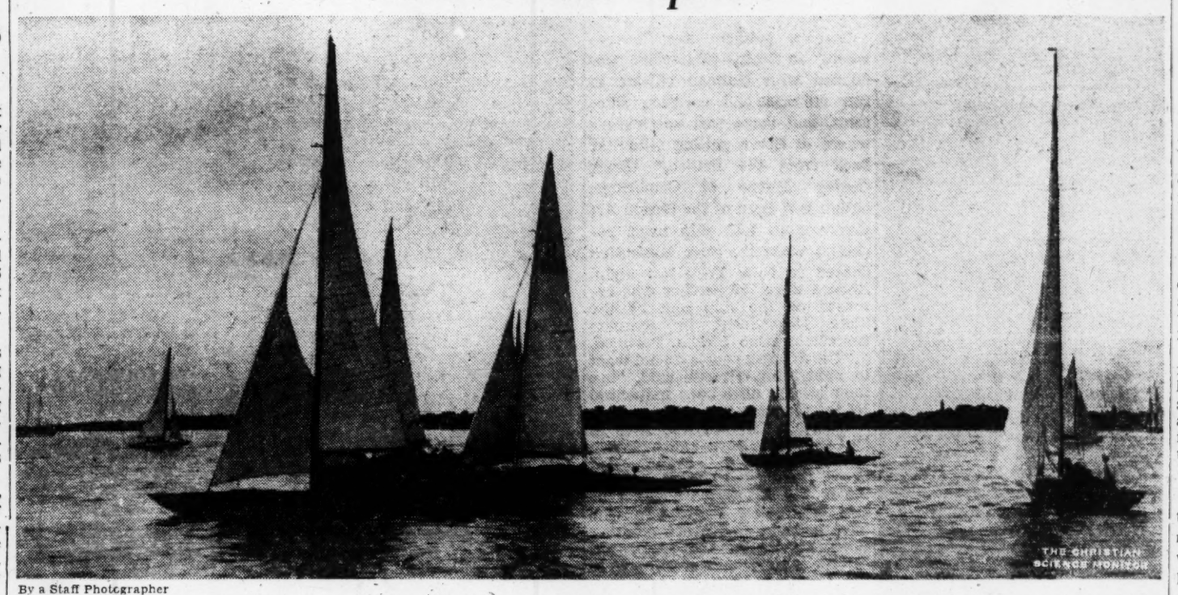
Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Rowell	54	172	55	.320
Ross	73	282	87	.309
Miller	72	264	77	.292
Moore	51	188	54	.287
West	70	254	71	.279
Hassett	69	273	66	.241
Sisti	58	220	52	.236
Andrews	12	17	4	.235
Cooney	42	104	23	.221
Warstler	29	55	12	.218
Masi	33	77	16	.208
Glossop	47	136	28	.206
Berres	42	89	14	.157
Wietelmann	19	10	1	.100

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Carey	14	30	11	.367
Finney	68	307	109	.355
Williams	77	306	103	.336
Peacock	38	76	24	.316
Cramer	80	352	109	.310
Di Maggio	33	94	28	.298
Foxx	76	286	85	.297
Tabor	78	303	84	.277
Cronin	79	299	76	.273
Spence	14	13	4	.267
Doerr	78	325	82	.252
Owen	13	39	9	.231
Desautels	57	180	35	.194
Glenn	15	28	3	.107

Marblehead 'Squeaks'



By a Staff Photographer
Typical Roosevelt Bowl scene is the start of a recent Thirty Square Meter race off Marblehead. The "Squeaks" race at the 'Head tomorrow, then journey to Beverly Yacht Club, Marion, where the Roosevelt Bowl series opens on Monday.

Splitting the Fairway

Winchester's Blue-Ribbon Event

With more than 70 teams entered, Winchester's annual invitational four-ball tournament got under way today. Included in the field were most of the best amateurs in the State, along with the recently crowned Massachusetts champion, Ted Bishop of Woodland.

Bishop was making his first competitive appearance since winning the State title at Salem last week. He and Joe Fay, also of Woodland, were defending the honors they won in last year's tournament when they defeated Ray Marad of George Wright and Dave Whiteside of New Bedford in the final.

Their hopes of carrying through today's qualifying round and tomorrow and Sunday's matches were due to receive a severe test, however, in view of the many outstanding pairs who signed up with Chairman Harry McGrath.

Foremost among the challengers were the Martin twins, Leo and Ed of Trapelo. Leo only last Saturday was the finalist in the State amateur, and in 1937 and '38 the two paired to win the Jaques Cup at The Country Club. The 25-year-old brothers are playing good golf right now, and it would not be beyond the realm of possibility to see them win.

Another duo that commanded respect as it left the first tee of the par-72 Winchester layout was composed of young Mel Demarais of United Shoe and Carl Nettelbladt of Green Hill. Demarais carried Mel Merritt, the medalist, 20 holes before bowing in the State amateur, and earlier in the season won several N. E. P. G. A. events with pro partners. Nettelbladt, although he failed to qualify for the amateur, was recently crowned New England public links champion, a title he had been aiming at for 15 years. Last year Nettelbladt went to the semi-finals with Ed Buonato of George Wright.

Other Teams

In addition, the two youthful teams who tied for the medal last year with identical scores of 69—Bobby Knowles of The Country Club and Fred Hannon of South Shore, and Ted Crocker of The Country Club and Bill Faversham of Concord—were both back, as were many other teams worthy of note. Some of these pairs included Julian Hargraves and Clark Hodder of Framingham, Phil Hendrick and Ed Dagnino, Judge Joe Monahan and Leo Brown, Dave Sullivan and Merrill Lord, and Joe Lynch and Johnny Bushell.

The top 16 pairs were to qualify today for the match play tomorrow and Sunday, with all matches at scratch. Handicaps will be allowed in the lower brackets, although 18 will be the greatest allowed.

* * *

H. P. Moulton won both low gross and low net with his 76-59 yesterday at the annual outing of the Bench and Bar Golfing Society at Oakley Country. Second gross and second net were also won by one golfer, J. N. Esdailey, with 84-66.

* * *

The chief attraction in next week's golf is the 22nd annual staging of the Herbert Jaques Memorial Cup scratch four-ball tournament at The Country Club from Friday through Sunday. Other golf events include the medal-play tournament at Norfolk Friday and Saturday, and the University Club and Aleppo Temple Outings at Marshfield and Woodland, respectively, on Wednesday.

In the Jaques Cup event, Bobby Knowles of The Country Club and Ted Bishop of Woodland will be defending the cup they won last year in the thrill-drenched final with Ted Crocker and Allan Ellis of The Country Club. That match went 19 holes and bristled with birdies throughout. The four players contributed to a best ball that was 10 under par for the full 19 holes.

With all the birdies in the match, the two that counted most were Crocker's at the 18th to square the match, and Knowles' at the 19th to win. Crocker made his on a great recovery shot after he had sliced his tee shot into the rough. A No 6 iron pitch left him two feet from the cup. Knowles got his when he putted 50 feet from the fringe of the green to forestall what seemed like defeat, for Crocket was about 10 feet from the cup in two. Teddy missed his bid for a birdie by a hair, however, and the match was over.

Gordon Campbell

Boston Box Score

Red Sox

DETROIT	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Fox rf	4	4	2	5	3	0	0
McCosky cf	5	2	4	6	3	0	0
Gehringer 2b	4	0	0	0	5	6	1
Greenberg lf	7	1	2	2	1	0	0
York 1b	5	1	4	4	16	2	0
Higgins 3b	6	0	2	2	0	6	0
Kress ss	4	1	0	0	3	5	0
Tebbetts c	6	1	3	3	3	0	0
Gorsica p	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
McKain p	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
‡Campbell	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trout p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Averill	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Seats p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Benton p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	47	10	17	22	33	23	1
BOSTON							
Di Maggio rf	6	0	1	1	7	0	0
Cramer cf	5	2	3	3	2	1	0
Cronin ss	4	2	2	3	3	2	0
Williams lf	4	1	2	2	0	0	1
Doerr 2b	5	2	2	3	3	6	1
Tabor 3b	5	1	3	5	1	4	0
Peacock c	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
‡Glenn c	1	0	0	0	2	1	0
Owen 1b	4	0	0	0	10	2	0
Hash p	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Heving p	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
Dickman p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	42	8	14	18	33	17	2

*Batted for McKain in seventh inning. †Batted for Trout in eighth inning. ‡Batted for Peacock in ninth inning.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Detroit	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	—10
Boston	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 8

Runs batted in, McCosky 2, Doerr 2, Tabor 3, Greenberg 2, Williams 2, Di Maggio, York, Higgins 3. Two-base hits, Doerr, Tabor 2, McCosky 2, Cronin, Fox. Three-base hit, Fox. Hits, off Hash 5 in 1 1-3 innings; off Heving, 7 in 5 2-3 innings; off Gorsica, 6 in 2 innings (none out in third); off McKain, 2 in 4 innings; off Trout, 2 in 1 inning; off Dickman, 4 in 1 inning (none out in ninth); off Seats, 4 in 3 1-3 innings; off Wilson, 1 in 3 innings; off Benton, 0 in 2-3 inning. Left on base, Detroit 17, Boston 10. Stolen base, Tabor. Sacrifices, Doerr, Gehringer, Williams. Base on balls, by Hash 3, by Gorsica 2, by McKain 4, by Heving 3, by Dickman 2, by Wilson 4, by Seats. Struck out, by Heving 4, by McKain, by Wilson 2. Double plays, Tabor, Doerr and Owen; Doerr, Cronin and Owen; Higgins, Gehringer and York. Triple plays, Gehringer, York, Kress. Higgins and Tebbets. Wild pitches, McKain, Seats, Wilson. Winning pitcher, Seats. Losing pitcher, Wilson. Time, 3h. 12 m. Umpires, Quinn, Pigeras, Ormsby and McGowan. Attendance 5,800.

Boston Pitching

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Salvo	7	4	2	.667
Errickson	18	6	3	.667
Sullivan	18	5	8	.385
Posedel	20	6	11	.353
Coffman	18	1	2	.333
Piechota	10	2	4	.333
Strincevich	14	1	4	.200
Javery	12	0	3	.000
Williams	1	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wagner	9	1	0	1.000
Heving	18	5	1	.833
Grove	13	5	2	.714
Dickman	19	6	4	.600
Galehouse	15	6	4	.600
Hash	26	7	5	.583
Wilson	21	4	3	.571
Bagby	19	7	7	.500
Ostermueller	15	1	3	.250
Mustaikis	1	0	1	.000
Johnson	0	0	0	.000

Tiller Talk

Bobby Coulson, Curtis Cup Winner

When Bobby Coulson of the Eastern Yacht Club won the first race of the Curtis Cup series last Monday, he really meant it.

For yesterday, he accomplished the feat of usurping a national junior champion in his district event, the North Shore junior yacht racing championship, Bobby's district.

Dick Mechem, twice winner of this North Shore series, was the national champion from Annisquam Yacht Club who was ousted in his own sectional qualifying event.

Print His Own Name

Young Coulson, who turns 16 next week, together with Dan Pinkham, 17, and Clint McKim, 14, accomplished this trick in one less race than the series calls for. Yesterday, after the only morning's race, Coulson with a third accounted for enough points to print his own name, and the names of his crew and yacht club on the Curtis Cup, while others went out for the final race, if they so desired.

Coulson's margin of nine and one-quarter points was obtained as a result of two firsts, one second, one third and a sixth.

Tied for second place in the standing was Barbara Conolly of Corinthian, who was Coulson's closest rival throughout the series, and Mechem, whose first yesterday in last race put him back in the running.

"Wind-Hunter"

Miss Conolly might have been much closer to Coulson in the series had she not taken too many chances in "wind-hunting." Yesterday, she finished a poor last after one of her typical expeditions.

Her sailing, though, was particularly keen, especially up the wind. Before the wind, she was given little co-operation by her crew on spinnaker handling.

The defeat of Mechem, naturally, will rank as one of the outstanding yachting upsets this year. Coulson, who has another year of junior competition before he is ineligible, is a hard racer, and according to this reporter's observations, is one of the best skippers to come out of the North Shore in many years.

No "Fluke"

In the first place, he would have to be "good" to beat a national champion, who did not win that title on "flukes," but on very clever sailing at Greenwich, Conn., last year.

In the second place, Coulson "lives" sailing—day and night. If he isn't in his own T Class boat, he is on some other person's. It is unusual for juniors to take such an active interest in yacht racing, and when one like Coulson comes along, his rivals had better watch out.

Final Standings of Curtis Cup Series (1940)

Club, Skipper	Points
Eastern, Bobby Coulson	33½
Annisquam, Dick Mechem	24¼
Corinthian, Barbara Conolly	24¼
Swampscott, Tom Rowen	24
Plein, George O'Day	23¼
Eastern Point, John Clay	22¼
Sandy Bay, Everett Wilkinson	18

W. A. D.

Decker of Newton Continues to Win At New Hampshire

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., July 19 (AP)—Top-seeded Anton Von Bernuth, of New York, was eliminated in the quarter-finals of the New Hampshire White Mountain tennis championship yesterday, succumbing 6—3, 6—4 to H. W. Cole, of Forest Hills, N. Y.

In other quarter-finals, Bob Decker, Newton, Mass., defeated Fayette White, Rye Beach, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5; J. H. Curtis, Bellerose, N. Y., beat Fritz Kuser, Jackson, 6—2, 6—3, and Ellsworth Davenport, Forest Hills, conquered Dick Seeler, Bellerose, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.

In doubles, S. Yamaguchi and T. Moroto, New York, defeated Kuser and Cole, 2—5, 7—5, 7—5; Curtiss and Seeler downed Orme Wilson, Jr., and Long Ellis, Cambridge, Mass., 6—4, 6—4, and Ramey Donovan, Washington, and White, battled to an 8—6, 6—2 decision over Decker and Lyman Olmsteadn, Cambridge.

Baseball Games

Today

American League

Detroit at Boston.
Cleveland at New York.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

National League

Boston at Cincinnati.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Tomorrow

American League

Cleveland at Boston.
St. Louis at Washington.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Detroit at New York.

National League

Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at Pittsburgh.
New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.

Quincy Inter-Club, 'Head, Stars, Thirties Feature

By Wendell A. Davis
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

From Cape Cod to Cape Ann, the yachtsmen of Massachusetts Bay are prepared for the busiest week end of racing of the entire summer beginning tomorrow.

Feature events on the program include: Quincy Yacht Club inter-club Sunday for Boston Bay yachtsmen; Marblehead's regular week end racing, tomorrow under the banners of Eastern, and Sunday, Corinthian; the Novice Star Class championship series beginning Sunday at the Wianno Yacht Club; Roosevelt Bowl off the Beverly Yacht Club, Marion; and the Van Rensselaer Trophy race at that club tomorow.

The inter-club at Quincy Sunday should attract the largest starting fleet of the year, besting the record of Savin Hill's set at 201 two weeks ago.

Besides the regular inter-club for Boston Bay yachtsmen, Quincy has invited Hingham Yacht Club sailors to race. Close to 250 boats are expected to cross the two starting lines which will be necessary to start the enormous fleet.

Chase Ahead

At the 'Head, the third race of the first series will be run off tomorrow. Charles Francis Adams with two straight wins leads the Eight Meters in the series, while Alfred E. Chase, following Moose's disqualification in the first race, holds first place in the Thirty Square Meters.

Augustus L. Putnam has racked up two consecutive wins in the International One-Design Class, while Francis Welch in the M-B Class has scored similarly.

The Novice Star Class championship at Wianno is the newest event of the young season. The rules eliminate any major Star Class champion, such as Marblehead Race Week titlist of last year. Also, the first three boats in the Atlantic Star Class championship division are not allowed to enter.

Because of its newness, the series will undoubtedly not attract many entries, but, if fairly successful in its first year, future years might provide interesting competition.

Roosevelt Bowl

The seventh annual Roosevelt Bowl series for the championship of the Thirty Square Meter series at the Beverly Yacht Club Monday will last through Thursday, with one race daily.

* * *

The Marblehead "Squeaks" will have to leave the 'Head Sunday in order to arrive on the Buzzards Bay side of the Cape for Monday's opening race. They will therefore miss Sunday's Corinthian series.

The Van Rensselaer Memorial Trophy race tomorrow morning at Beverly Yacht Club is an annual race for any yacht in Buzzards Bay. The Mary C. B. Cumming Memorial Trophy is scheduled at the same time for the H Class.

* * *

Bob Reid, who sailed his Lancer to the Marblehead Race Week Star Class championship a year ago, is ineligible for the Novice series, as well as Geoffrey Clark whose Sans Souci has been among the first three in the Atlantic championship series.

* * *

Commodore Thomas E. Sears of the Wellfleet Yacht Club reports close to 50 races on the schedule of that Cape Cod club this year.

* * *

The 17th annual Edgartown Yacht Club regatta will begin Friday, July 26, and run through Saturday, the following day. Some of the Thirties from Marblehead are expected to join in the race from Beverly to Edgartown next Thursday, and then race in the Edgartown regatta.

* * *

The Nantucket Sound Lightship race will be run as usual this year by the Nantucket Yacht Club. Approximately 70 miles, the race is scheduled for Sunday, Aug. 11. It is open to two classes, Class A over 45 feet and not over 72 feet, Class B, from 30 feet to 45 feet.

* * *

Hyannisport Yacht Club's governing board this year is Honorary Commodore W. Y. Humphreys, Frank G. Darlington, commodore; Whitney Wright, vice-commodore, and Joseph G. Horne, chairman of the race committee.

* * *

Arrangements have been practically completed for the annual Quincy Bay Race Week which begins one week from Sunday. Over 100 prizes and trophies have been collected by the energetic committee headed by Frank C. Hendry of the Quincy Yacht Club.

Chatfield to Race Power Boats

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., July 19 (AP)—Young Tommy Chatfield of New York City sent the Havre De Grace Yacht Club's eleventh annual regatta off today with the announcement that he would attempt to set two new world's powerboat records with his pair of crack speedsters.

Chatfield brought down his Viper to compete in the 225-cubic-inch-craft events, and entered The Scoundrel in the events for 91-cubic-inch boats.

The Viper has been clocked at 90 miles an hour in unofficial tests, better than the record, and The Scoundrel has hit 60 miles an hour—fast enough to set a record if duplicated in an official run.

Upward of 100 entries, representing the East's best powerboat performers, were here for the two-day meet.

Chatfield won the Virginia Gold Cup at Hampton Roads with the Viper two weeks ago, and placed first in the Cambridge regatta last week. He missed the first heat of the event, however, so failed to win on final point standings.

Although a newcomer to powerboat racing, Chatfield is an old hand at the speed business. He was an alternate on the U. S. Olympic bobsled team in 1938, and in 1937 he raced motorcycles in France and Italy.

Today's program was given over to the inboards with only one outboard event — the unlimited — which was to send sputtering craft of all sizes onto the broad Susquehanna River course late in the afternoon.

Finals in the inboard events and the outboard races will be held tomorrow.

Olympets Win Softball Game

In a close 12-inning struggle, the Boston Olympets finally emerged the victor 5-4 over the Burnham Brady Girls of Hartford in a New England Girls' Softball League game at the Garden last night. In the preliminary game, the Connecticut Yankee Girls of New Haven defeated Norumbega Totem Poles 4-0.

The Olympets spotted the Burnham Girls four runs in the second inning, but came back to tie the score with one run in their half of the second and with three more in the fourth. Their winning run in the 12th was scored by their star shortstop, Mildred Mooney. Helen Johnston went the entire route for the Pets, chalking up her fifth straight victory. Dorothy Ludham pitched for her opponents.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—McCosky, Detroit, .357; Wright, Chicago, .356.
Runs—McCosky, Detroit, and Williams, Boston, 69.
Runs Batted In—Greenberg, Detroit, 79; Foxx, Boston, 68.
Hits—McCosky, Detroit, 112; Finney, Boston, 109.
Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, 31; Boudreau, Cleveland, 30.
Triples—McCosky, Detroit, 12; Finney, Boston, 11.
Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 20; Trosky, Cleveland, 18.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 18; Walker, Washington, 15.
Pitching—Newsom, Detroit, 13-1; Smith, Cleveland, 9-2.

National League

Batting—Danning, New York, .351; May, Philadelphia, .328.
Runs—Hack, Chicago, 58; Frey, Cincinnati, 57.
Runs Batted In—Danning, New York, and Mize, St. Louis, 60.
Hits—Herman, Chicago, 102; Danning, New York, 96.
Doubles—Hack, Chicago, 27; McCormick and Werber, Cincinnati, 21.
Triples—Ross, Boston, 9; five tied with 6.
Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 24; Nicholson, Chicago, 13.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 11; Reese, Brooklyn, 10.
Pitching—Fitzsimmons, Brooklyn, 8-1; Sewell, Pittsburgh, and Tamulis, Brooklyn, 6-1.

Former Athletes Seeking Higher Awards at Iowa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—Ex-Hawkeye athletes, now coaches or physical education directors, and several other sports notables are among the 85 men working for advanced degrees this summer in the department of physical education.

Director E. G. Schroeder said that 16 states are represented among the registrants. Seventy-five of the men are ambitious to receive the master's degree and the other 10 are aiming at higher awards.

The roster includes some of Iowa's finest athletes of the past. Among them are Lester Belding, all-western end on the title team of 1921 and former track captain; Francis Cretzmeyer, who in 1935 set the Iowa track scoring record of 144¼ points; Leonard Hunn, former Big Ten cross country and two-mile champion; Mark Panther, holder of the Conference javelin record, and Howard Moffitt, who was among the Big Ten high scorers in basketball in the early thirties.

Sam Francis, all-America fullback at Nebraska and place-winner in the Olympic shotput at Berlin in 1936, is working for an advanced degree. So is Hamlet Peterson, Director of Athletics at Luther College; and Ben Douglass, recently named head football coach at Grinnell. From Peoria, Ill., has come Kenneth Flanagan, president-elect of the Illinois Physical Education Association.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

New York Giants, handicapped with injuries, bowed to Pittsburgh Pirates, 10-3, as first baseman Johnny McCarthy essays relief pitching role.

Three Years Ago

United States Davis Cup doubles team of Don Budge and Gene Mako beat Germany's aces, Baron von Cramm and Henrich Henkel, 4-6, 8-6, 7-5, 6-4, in inter-zone matches at Wimbledon.

Five Years Ago

Detroit Tigers pulled up to within half a game of American League lead by beating Boston Red Sox as Yankees lost second straight to Browns.

Pennant Hopes in Their Hands

Wide World
These Cleveland pitchers have much to do with whatever hopes the team has of winning the American League pennant. Left to right: Al Smith, formerly with the Giants; Bob Feller, and Al Milnar. They meet the Red Sox over the week end here.

Detroit Takes Turn in First Place of American League—Tam O'Shanter Event

Pennant Race Tightens When Yankees Close In

By the Associated Press

The American League still is boiling over, like a pot of hot porridge, and there doesn't seem to be anything anyone can do about it.

The Cleveland Indians stumbled into their fifth consecutive defeat yesterday, 9-6, at the hands of the ever-dangerous New York Yankees. Four losses got them into first place, but five took them out.

Both the Boston Red Sox and Detroit Tigers had a chance to scoot into the lead, but when they finished battling each other at the end of 11 wild innings, it was Detroit that was on top, 10-8.

Triple Play

This was a game that had everything, including a triple play. The Red Sox scored all their eight runs in the first three innings. Then the Tigers, using five pitchers, held them helpless the rest of the way.

Boston used four hurlers, the last of whom was free and easy Jack Wilson. The Tigers had kept nibbling away at Boston's margin, and had it down to 8-7 when Wilson came on duty at the start of the ninth. He gave a walk, a single and a long fly for the tying run. In the 11th he walked three men to fill the bases and Pinky Higgins spanked a two-run single to win the game.

Rosar Homer

The Yankees sewed up their victory in the first two innings. Buddy Rosar homered with the bases loaded in the first and Red Rolfe hit for the circuit with one on in the second. Joe Di Maggio extended his hitting streak to 13 consecutive games by poling his 17th home run in the seventh innings.

Although they are in fourth place, the world champions are only four games behind the leaders.

The amazing Washington Senators, who were in last place only last Sunday, chalked up their fifth triumph in a row with a 5-4 decision over the Chicago White Sox. Lemons Solters sent the Sox away to a good start with a three-run homer in the first inning, but the Chicago pitchers couldn't hold onto it. In the eighth inning two singles and a perfect squeeze bunt by Buddy Myer scored the tying run and then Lefty Ed Smith walked two men to force across the deciding run.

Browns Beaten

The streak to end all streaks, however, was the one the St. Louis Browns extended to 14 games, all losses, yesterday. This isn't a record—yet—but it is one more defeat than the Browns ever had suffered in succession before. The 10-3 victory that the Philadelphia Athletics took from them was a combination of five-hit hurling by Johnny Babich and a 17-hit assault on five St. Louis slingers.

The National League program was abbreviated to two games and the Brooklyn Dodgers made the most of the idleness of the Cincinnati Reds by whipping the Chicago Cubs 7-4 to narrow the gap between first and second place to three games.

Tamulis Scares

Credit for the triumph went to Lefty Tito Tamulis, who blanked the Cubs for six innings on one hit after Chicago had got rough with Curt Davis in the third, when Bill Nicholson and Hank Leiber hit homers. The Dodgers made good use of 11 hits and three Chicago errors to spread their scoring into five different innings.

Carl Hubbell got the chance he wanted to work in a night game and handcuffed the Pittsburgh Pirates 6-1 on six hits, although his teammates on the New York Giants fell apart with five errors. They gave "Hub" plenty of assistance with their bats, though, banging out 16 hits.

Girl Skippers Race in Junior Class

Wide World

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—Feminine touch to junior yacht racing is added at the Larchmont Yacht Club during the race series. Left to right: Robin Hill, Alice Golden, Rosemary Golden, and Jacqueline Hogan.

Outstanding Golfers Start Chicago Open Tourney Today

Midwestern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—It is just a short jump from Detroit to Chicago these days of winged travel, so if the gallery didn't get their fill of golf in the contests in the challenge matches at Oakland Hills, Detroit, then they can get another "eyeful" this week end at the famous Tam O'Shanter course just at the northwest edge of Chicago.

On Monday the unproved competitors were given an opportunity to qualify for 50 berths for the $5,000 Chicago open. One hundred and forty amateurs and professionals were led by Ed Brook of Tampa, Fla., whose 69 beat par by three strokes. Those shooting an 81 were the last to qualify and the 14 who turned in this score had to play an extra hole before the final two could be designated.

Indication of the top ranking of this event is in the names of the golf illustrious who are in the original 150 entries. National Open Champion Lawson Little heads the parade and right behind is Ed Oliver who almost was the champion but lost out on a technicality. Sam Snead, Walter Hagen, Ralph Guldahl and many others will also compete.

* * *

Chick Evans, who has represented Chicago in more golf contests than any other golfer, was honored on his birthday recently when more than 250 friends gathered at his home club, the famous Edgewater Golf Club. Evans, a great favorite of the caddies, has become so much interested in these boys that he has set up a trust fund for their college education.

In turn each of the caddies is showing his regard for him by giving a five-cent piece as a donation to pay for a bust of their benefactor. The statute will be placed in a part of the building at Northwestern University where the boys will be housed during the time they are enrolled as Chick Evans Fund students.

* * *

Gordon Clark, captain-elect of the University of Michigan golf team, gave evidence by his play in the Chicago District closed junior tournament that he will be one of the outstanding players in Western Conference competition the coming season.

* * *

During the last few seasons bowling has taken such rapid strides in the Middle West that many new recreation parlors have been established where alleys can be placed all on one floor. Realizing that this interest should be supported, the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company will sponsor the Red Crown Bowling Carnival.

Play will get under way Oct. 12 and continue for eight weeks. Bowlers have been divided into six classes with weekly prizes for each class group.

The requirement that the three games that count toward the prize must be bowled outside of league competition will assure more bowling than ever before. The National Bowling Congress held last year in Detroit and the year before in Chicago has aided greatly in the growth of this sport in these areas.

* * *

With nearly 50 yachts entered in the 33rd annual Chicago-to-Mackinac race which will be sailed starting this Saturday, the event will have one of the largest entries the competition has recorded. The 331-mile run is the longest fresh water race in the world and is recognized as one of the stiffest tests any skipper may undertake.

Tony Herrman has entered his yacht Gloriant, which was the winner in the Universal Division in 1939. Tony hails from Racine, Wis., where he is looked upon as one of the ablest sailors on the Great Lakes. His ancestors were sailors, and he was a veteran when but 15 years of age.

Ed Felt

American League

Club—	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Detroit	48	33	.593	
Cleveland	48	45	.585	½
Boston	47	34	.580	1
New York	43	36	.544	4
Chicago	36	41	.468	10
Washington	36	48	.429	13½
Philadelphia	33	47	.413	14½
St. Louis	33	51	.393	16½

Results July 18

Detroit 10, Boston 8 (11 inns.).
Washington 5, Chicago 4.
Philadelphia 10, St. Louis 3.
New York 9, Cleveland 6.

Hollingbery Has Great Mark As Washington State Coach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PULLMAN, Wash.—Babe Hollingbery, the Cougar football coach, hopes anniversary returns will come on the gridiron next fall. Washington State's pigskin outlook for 1940 is bright indeed and barring any hitches in the situation the Crimson and Gray eleven should be rolling somewhat akin to its pace prior to the recent depression in touchdowns.

Born in Hollister, California, July 15, 1893, Orin Ercel Hollingbery soon moved to San Francisco and was an all-around star athlete in Lick-Wilmderding high school. He never attended college but began playing football for the Olympic club of San Francisco in 1915 and at one time or another played ever position on the team. He began coaching in connection with his business in 1920 and the next year tutored three grid teams at one time—Lick High, Bates Prep and the Olympic club.

With Buck Bailey as center and captain, Hollingbery's Olympic club aggregation won 11-straight games without defeat in 1925, knocking off both California and Stanford during the campaign. It was the first defeat for California in five seasons during the reign of the "Wonder teams."

Hollingbery also coached the first western team in the Shrine East-West classic at San Francisco in 1925 with Bailey as captain. The two joined hands to come to Washington State the next year, Hollingbery as head man and Bailey as his chief assistant.

Cougar gridiron fortunes quickly soared as young Hollingbery took command in 1926 and the first year Washington State won six games while losing only one and that to Southern California in a close contest. Success continued on the turf until the doldrums of the last three seasons.

Under the stimulating direction of Hollingbery Washington State football teams have played 130 engagements, winning 77, losing 43 and tying 10 for an average of .642 for the last 14 years. In competition in the Pacific Northwest with the teams of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, the Cougars have a record of 61 wins, 14 defeats and 6 ties for a percentage of .813.

First division ranking in the upper half of the Pacific Coast conference standings has been gained 10 times in Hollingbery's 14 years at the helm. One clean-cut championship was won—1930—and one tie for first place in the Coast league was garnered—1934. Twice the Cougars finished as runner-up in the conference race to take second place—1932 and 1936.

During the Hollingbery term at Washington State, some noted players have been developed. Among the top stars who gained national recognition were Butch Meeker, quarterback; Mel Hein, center; Turk Edwards, guard; Elmer Schwartz, fullback; George Sander, halfback; Phil Sarboe, quarterback; George Theodoratos, tackle; Ed Goddard, quarterback; and Al Hoptowit and Dick Farman, guards.

In addition to his Cougar coaching, Hollingbery has continued as head mentor of the western forces in the Shrine East-West game. Three times he missed the San Francisco New Year's event because his Washington State team was busy at that time but in the 12 times Hollingbery guided the team the West won eight, lost three and tied one.

Pauline Betz Scores Over Miss Hardwick at Baltimore Tourney

BALTIMORE COUNTRY CLUB, July 19 (AP)—Donald McNeill, of Kenyon College, favored to lift the Maryland and Mid-Atlantic section men's tennis crown already lost by defending champion Hal Surface, Jr., led the second and third seeded entrants and one dark horse into the singles semifinals yesterday.

But it was blonde Pauline Betz, of Los Angeles, playing superb tennis who won the gallery's plaudits by turning aside the first seeded foreign threat, Mary Hardwick, English Wightman Cupper, in a sparkling match.

Dropped First Set

After a shaky start, dropping the first set, 3—6, Miss Betz lifted her game and took the second, 6—3, with stinging base-line drives that pulled the English girl out of position for seemingly easy placements.

The deciding set went to 2-all. Then Miss Hardwick wilted before the Californian's steady volleying and court strategy. Miss Betz won 6—2 and gained the semifinals to meet Mary Arnold, rising California star.

Valerie Scott, another English star, revenged however, by thoroughly bumping Helen Bernhart of Los Angeles, third seeded, out of the tourney, 6—4, 6—4. The English girl, seeded second in the foreign list, will meet Alice Marble, the national women's singles champion, in the semifinals.

Van Horn Wins

Winning into the men's semifinals with McNeill were Welby Van Horn of Los Angeles, unseeded John Kramer of Belvedere Gardens, Calif., and Elwood Cooke, of Portland, Ore.

McNeill ran through Archie Henderson, Charlotte, N. C., handily, 6—4, 6—2, in a match featured by baseline duels.

Cooke, third seeded, got on his game for the first time here and put out Robert Harman, University of California, easily, 6—3, 6—2, qualifying to meet McNeill.

Welby Van Horn, second seeded, notoriously a slow starter, who played best backed to the wall, ousted Gilbert Hunt, Washington, D. C., fifth-seeded, in a three-set match that lasted two hours.

Kramer, Dark Horse

Kramer, the dark horse, banged through George Toley of Southern California 6—1, 6—0 to qualify to meet Van Horn.

Miss Marble teamed with Miss Arnold to gain a semifinals berth in women's doubles, trouncing Helen Pedersen, Stamford, Conn., and Barbara Bradley, California, 6—1, 6—3.

In men's doubles, Bobby Riggs, the national singles titleholder, and Van Horn were carried to five sets by the unheralded pair, Tom Kelly of Portland, Ore., and Louis Brownstein of Miami University, but won out, 3—6, 7—5, 6—2, 1—6, 6—1. It was a second round match.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

New Pet of Fenway Family

At a time when numerous big league critics are boosting Boudreau and Mack, the Cleveland infielders; Reese of the Dodgers, Young of the Giants or some other more active athlete as first on the new rookie list, along comes a scholarly looking young Californian with winged feet and a rifle arm to win the acclaim of the gallery. "Wait until you see Di Maggio!" is the shout from Boston.

If the Red Sox win the pennant, Dominic Di Maggio will be a more prominent figure in the American League than his widely-known big brother, Joe. Now that the Yankees are not humming along on all cylinders, you rarely hear Joe's name mentioned. But today Dominic, to those cheering on the Red Sox, is the popularity kid himself. He is the new pet of the Fenway family.

Started Slow

For the benefit of those who may have tuned in late, it should be told that Dominic did not get away to a rousing start in his freshman year. Injured in a Grapefruit League game between the Red Sox and Cincinnati at Tampa in March, he spent most of April, May, and June getting acclimated on the bench. Manager Joe Cronin used his expensive Pacific Coast League recruit as a pinch runner, pinch hitter, and on rare occasions as an outfielder.

Lou Finney delayed the younger Di Maggio's arrival on the starting line. Cronin, after playing Dom in the first four games, sidelined him as a protective gesture for his injured leg when the right field sector at Fenway became slippery during a damp spell. Finney went to right and immediately pounded the ball at a league-leading pace. Although Dom's ankle was sound, he had no chance to fight his way over the slugging veteran.

However, the youngster's opportunity came again about a week ago when Finney was injured, and Cronin is wondering what to do when Lou's valuable bat is ready to return. Dominic has added a new spark and hustle to the Red Sox. He is lightning on the bases and in the field, gives the club sensational defensive support in the large right field space at Fenway with his amazing throwing arm, and has surprised Cronin by his ability to get on base. With the team hot on the trail of a pennant, it hardly seems proper to bench such a vital figure.

Among Dominic's most loyal supporters is Hugh Duffy, the little fellow who once hit .438 in the majors. Nobody has ever been able to erase this brilliant figure—or even come within half a dozen points of it. That was a long time ago, but Hughie, now a Red Sox scout, has lost none of his enthusiasm for baseball or for the men who play it.

"Say, that boy Di Maggio can put on quite a show, can't he?" Duffy said the other day. "I think he's going to be a great player. In fact, I'm calling him the best looking rookie I have seen come up to the American League. He has everything. No player ever had more natural ability. That arm, those legs, and his hustle. Why, he's liable to make you forget all about his brother Joe in a couple of years."

Duffy probably has an extra fondness for Dom because he brings back memories of the old-time ball player. The Red Sox freshman star is not the slugger type. True, he often hits for distance, but it is chiefly because he can run with great speed after hitting balls between the outfielders that Duffy admires him. In a close game, he can take an extra base for you, or cut down a rival runner trying to do the same thing. He has baseball sense and remains alert to apply that sense. He is the Hughie Duffy type.

The race still has about nine weeks to run, and now that Dom Di Maggio has arrived to provide a new momentum, watch the Red Sox. Their pitching is not sound, but they may have enough to win in a league which lacks an outstanding contender.

By a Staff Photographer

Dom Di Maggio

Pacific Coast Stars to Enter Distance Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA JOLLA, Calif.—Many outstanding distance swimming stars of the Pacific Coast are expected to take part in the mile-and-a-half rough water swim here on Sunday, July 28.

The little seaside resort village is planning several other events on the day's program which will go toward making the occasion a miniature water carnival. Preceding the race, which is being held this year for the ninth time, there will be a paddleboard race, special short dashes for children, and an exhibition of aquaplaning.

Start of the swim will be at Scripps Institution of Oceanography, where close to 150 competitors will dash through the breaker line, swim around the end of the long pier, and head for the finish line at the La Jolla Cove.

The race is long enough to allow spectators to witness the starting dash and then drive back to the finish line before the first place winner puts in an appearance.

Lake Placid Net

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 19 (AP)—Miss Carol Lewis of Syracuse rallied yesterday to defeat Marriette Arquimbeau, Glen Brook, Conn., 2-6, 8-6, 61-, and win the women's single title in the Lake Placid Club's invitation tennis tournament.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Cincinnati	52	24	.684	3
Brooklyn	50	28	.641	3
Ne York	43	33	.566	9
Chicago	43	42	.506	13½
St. Louis	33	42	.440	18½
Pittsburgh	33	43	.434	19
Boston	27	48	.370	24½
Philadelphia	26	49	.347	25½

Results July 18

New York 6, Pittsburgh 1.
Brooklyn 7, Chicago 4.
Only games scheduled.

Bartelt Defeats Fellow Townsman In Clay Courts

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—Ken Bartelt, blond Californian, advanced to the semifinal round of the Eastern Clay Court tennis championships yesterday by defeating his fellow townsman, Myron McNamara of Los Angeles, 2-6, 6-4, 6-4, 5-7, 6-2.

The rest of the field was in the quarter-final round, all having gained their berths Wednesday with the exception of the third seeded Ernie Sutter, of New Orleans, who entered the round of eight yesterday with a 6-3, 6-3 triumph over Arthur Prochaska, of Hartford, Conn.

Three Californians, leaders of the draw, headed the parade into the semifinal round of the women's tournament. Virginia Wolfenden, of San Francisco, defeated Sissy Madden, of Boston, 6-2, 6-0. Dorothy May Bundy, of Santa Monica, turned back Norma Taubele, of New York, 6-4, 8-6. Pat Canning, of Alameda, Calif., routed Grace Surber, of New York, 6-1, 6-3, and Millie Hirsh, defending champion of New York, nipped Nellie Sheer, of Miami, 4-6, 6-4, 7-5.

Two teams attained the semifinal round of the men's doubles competition. Kovacs and Ed Amark, of San Francisco, defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum and Sidney Adelstein, of New York, 6-1, 10-12, 6-0, while Tom Brown, of San Francisco, and Al Guerry, of Chattanooga, eliminated McNamara and Bill McGehee, of New Orleans, 6-4, 6-4.

The Misses Wolfenden and Canning tripped the Misses Surber and Taubele, 6-1, 8-6, and went into the semifinal round of their doubles tournament. They were joined by Sissy Madden and Miss Sheer, who defeated Margaret Alfero and Edna Steinbach, of New York, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

International League

Newark 4-3, Syracuse 0-8.
Jersey City 3, Baltimore 2.
Toronto 3, Montreal 1.
Rochester 4, Buffalo 3.

American Association

Minneapolis 15, St. Paul 3. (Only game.)

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 2.
Seattle 3, Oakland 1.
Hollywood 5, San Diego 1.
Sacramento 7, Portland 3.

Texas League

Beaumont 5, Shreveport 2.
San Antonio 2, Houston 0.
Oklahoma City 5-1, Tulsa 1-3.
Dallas 10, Forth Worth 7.

Eastern League

Scranton 7, Albany 1.
Wilkes-Barre 2-4, Binghamton 0-6.
Springfield 7, Elmira 5.
Hartford 12, Williamsport 5.

Southern Association

Memphis 2, Chattanooga 0.
Birmingham 5-4, Knoxville 0-3.
Atlanta-Little Rock, called 1st, wet grounds.
Nashville-New Orleans, postponed, rain.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Vito Tamulis, Dodgers—Pitched six innings of scoreless, one-hit ball to bring victory over Cubs.

Buddy Rosar, Yankees—His grand slam home run in first inning pointed way to triumph over Indians.

Pinky Higgins, Tigers—Singled with bases loaded for two runs in eleventh inning and 10-8 victory over Red Sox.

Buddy Myers, Senators—Laid down squeeze bunt in eighth inning for run that tied score and enabled Washington to beat White Sox.

John Babich, Athletics—Held Browns to five hits for easy triumph.

Carl Hubbell, Giants—Held Pirates to six hits in winning night game, 6-1.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting (Three Leaders in Each League

Player Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct
McCosky, Tigers	75	314	69	112	.357
Wright, White Sox	76	303	47	108	.356
Finney, Red Sox	68	307	49	109	.355
Danning, Giants	73	282	42	99	.351
May, Phillies	67	238	33	78	.328
Walker, Dodgers	70	271	36	87	.321

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	20	Mize, Cardinals	24
Trosky, Indians	18	Nicholson, Cubs	13
Greenberg, Tigers	17	Fletcher, Pirates	12
Keller, Yankees	17		
Di Maggio, Yanks	17		

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	250,000
Previous day's sales	221,640
1940 volume to date	131,543,575
1939 volume to date	117,357,545

Stock Market Trend Uneven; Trading Dull

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP) — Stocks ambled over uneven territory in today's market.

Small fractional gains were in the majority at the start, but these were erased in some cases near the final hour. Minor declines were plentiful.

Dealings were nearly as slow as in Thursday's session when volume touched a new bottom for 22 years. Transfers today were at the rate of approximately 250,000 shares.

Speculative forces, brokers said, were unexcited by President Roosevelt's acceptance of renomination, or the choice of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace as his running mate. The European war question and the desire for more light on home business prospects were still seen as the main recovery handicaps. It was hoped meeting of the German Reichstag later in the day might furnish a clue to the next Hitler thrust.

Among resistant shares were Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, Willys Overland common and preferred, Montgomery Ward, and International Nickel.

Backward the greater part of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, American Telephone, General Motors, Standard Oil of N. J., Kennecott, Westinghouse, and U. S. Gypsum.

American Cyanamid "B" and Pantepec edged forward in a slow curb. Slipping were Electric Bond & Share and Cities Service.

Bond Market Quiet

The bond market was quiet today and changes in all categories were marked by small fractions except in one or two instances in the corporate and foreign lists. Goodrich 4¼s proved a bulge of slightly more than a point as did Milan 6½s and New South Wales 5s of '58 as the final hour neared.

Advancing in scattered transactions were Tokyo City 5s of '52, Belgium 6s, New South Wales 5s of '58 and Norway 4s.

Slightly ahead among domestic corporates were Goodrich 4¼s, Studebaker 6s, Pacific Gas 3¾s, and Baltimore & Ohio convertibles, stamped, while lower were American Telephone 3¼s of '66, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '61, Illinois Central 4¾s and Pennsylvania Railroad general 4½s of '65.

Thin Market Found In Both 'Free' And Official Sterling

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—Two prices for the British pound, one more than 15 cents higher than the other, were quoted in the foreign exchange market today.

Free sterling rose 4 cents to $3.85. Banks also offered to sell official sterling at $4.04, a price fixed in collaboration with the British Treasury.

Money dealers reported business at the official rate, at which price the great bulk of commercial business between the United States and the United Kingdom was expected to be cleared, was virtually at a standstill. Unfamiliarity with the new trading procedure, by which all business is cleared through registered accounts, spiked active trade in the currency, dealers said.

The free market was equally thin because of the few uses to which that type currency may be put.

The Canadian dollar rose ¼ cent to 88½ United States cents. The Swiss franc was unchanged.

Grains Lose Much Of Early Strength

CHICAGO, July 19 (AP)—A two-cent advance in the price of December corn, which represents the new crop, gave the entire grain market a spurt of strength just before the Hitler speech started today but quotations later eased fractionally from the session's highs.

Wheat rose more than a cent, with some buying attributed to mills. High temperatures in the wheat and corn belts attracted attention and purchasing by previous short sellers accelerated the advance at times but much of the strength in the new crop contract was based on the fact that it has been quoted at an abnormal discount below cash grain prices in view of the country holding policy.

Wheat closed ½-1 cent higher than yesterday, July 74⅛-¼, September 78⅞-¾; corn ½-2⅛ higher, July 63, September 60⅜-½, December 56⅜-½, oats ⅛-½ up.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—The securities market rounded out a sleepy session on an irregularly lower price curve today. Industrial shares wobbled under the threat of increased taxation in the forthcoming supplementary budget. Domestic rails attracted support, however, and buyers nibbled at a handful of kaffirs. British governments weakened at the start but steadied near the close. Oils declined while other commodity stocks hovered in the background.

Cleveland Utility Issue Sold

Dillon, Read & Co., on behalf of the group of underwriters which offered an issue of $50,000,000 The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company first mortgage bonds, 3 per cent series due 1970, announce that the selling group books have been closed.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	5a⅞	5b⅞	5a⅞	Jul 16
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	44	44	44	
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	7	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	7	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	5	40¼	40	40	— ¾
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	Jul 16
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	9	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	18	¾	1⅛	1⅛	—1⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	8	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	18	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	6	14¾	14	14	—1
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl ½e)	4	21⅝	21½	21½	— ¼
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	6	9¼	9	9¼	Jul 18
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	7	147¾	147½	147½	
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun26
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jul 18
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	3	6	6	6	
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)		63	63	63	Jul 16
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	5	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅜
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)		12¾	12¾	12¾	Jul 16
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 10
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅞
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	42	42	42	Jul 18
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	4	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jul 17
75	41¾	Am Airlines	8	59	58½	58½	— ½
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	3	7	7	7	
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ¼
2¾	2½	Am Cable & R	5	2½	2½	2½	
116½	8⅛	Am Can (4)	4	94⅝	94⅛	94⅜	— ¼
176½	164	Am Can pf (7)	3	177	177	177	+ ½
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	6	24½	24¼	24⅛	— ⅜
51¾	34	Am Car pf	3	42¾	42¾	42¾	
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	7	18⅜	17⅞	18⅛	
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	104	104	104	Jul 18
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	Jul 16
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jul 17
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jul 15
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	6	9	9	9	Jul 17
2¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 15
6⅜	3½	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	6	1½	1⅜	1½	Jul 16
424¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	1	13¼	13½	13½	Jul 13
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	Jul 17
7¼	2½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jul 16
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	3	26½	25¾	25¾	— ¾
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	28	28	28	—1½
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	4	54	53¾	54	Jul 17
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	3	2	1⅞	2	Jul 16
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	Jul 10
6⅜	3	Am Internat'l	7	3	3	3	Jul 18
45	30	Am Inv Ill (1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)		48½	48½	48½	Jul 2
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	2	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
63	38	Am Loco pf (1k)	2	45¾	45¾	45¾	Jul 17
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	5	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
25	12¾	Am Metal (1e)	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	Jul 18
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Jul 11
5½	2	Am Power & Lt	6	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	Jul 18
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (3⅜k)	1	50½	50½	50½	+ ⅛
54	28¼	APL$5pf 2.81¼k)	5	43¾	43	43	— ¼
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad & St S	18	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
17½	9⅛	Am Roll Mill	5	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
70	48¼	Am RM pf(5⅛k)	1	60	60	60	+ ½
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 17
54	30½	Am Sm&R(1½e)	2	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ¼
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	138	138	138	Jul 16
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)		56	56	56	+ ½
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (½e)	7	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
14⅝	9½	Am Stores (½e)	3	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅜
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 16
23⅜	12⅜	Am Sugar Ref	3	13½	13½	13½	
93	74⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	76	76	76	+ ½
18	11½	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	15½	15	15½	Jul 10
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	10	161⅝	161	161	— ⅞
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	1	76¼	76¼	76¼	+ ½
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	5	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	+ ⅜
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	145¼	145½	145¼	Jul 16
5¾	2⅜	Am Type Fdrs	2	3½	3½	3½	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
101½	83½	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	90¾	89⅞	89⅞	— ⅝
12	6	Am Woolen	16	9⅝	9	9	Jul 17
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	2	38¼	38	38	— ⅞
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	3	5	5	5	
45½	35	Am Z p pf (2½k)	1	39	39	39	+3¼
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	24	19¼	19	19	
11¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	1	23	23	23	Jul 12
22⅜	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jul 17
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ¾
35½	23	Arch-D-M (.70e)	2	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102	102	102	Jul 17
5⅜	4	Armour Ill	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	2	41	41	41	— ¼
68	58½	Arm Ill pf		68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (½e)	1	29	29	29	— ½
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)		8½	8½	8½	— ¼
3¼	1½	Artloom Corp	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jul 16
5	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	5½	5½	5½	
80	68½	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	68½	68½	68½	Jul 18
85	49½	As DG2pf(11½k)	1	60½	60½	60½	Jul 18
45	29½	Associates In (2)	2	31	30½	30½	Jul 17
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	1	16¼	15¾	15¾	— ¼
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	3	48½	48½	48½	Jul 17
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	6	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
22⅜	8½	Atl G&W Indies	1	10½	10½	10½	Jul 16
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	12½	12½	12½	Jul 2
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	17	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ½
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)		107	107	107	+1
9⅞		Atlas Corp (¼e)	13	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	Jul 17
80½	57	Atlas Pow (1½e)	1	61¾	61¾	61¾	Jul 16
8⅜	4	Atlas Tack	2	4½	4⅞	4⅞	Jul 18
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 16
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	15	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ¼

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	5	14½	14¼	14¼	— ½
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
8	3¼	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 17
16⅜	7½	Barber As (½e)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Jul 18
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jul 18
13⅜	7¼	Barnsdall (.30e)	4	8	8	8	
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (½e)	3	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅞
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	6	23¾	23½	23¾	Jul 17
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
127	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	112½	112½	112½	Jul 18
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem(.40e)	5	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jul 17
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)		66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1e)	7	28¼	27¾	27¾	— ⅝
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	7	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ¼
5⅜	4	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	3	5	5	5	Jul 15
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	4	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	Jul 18
81¾	63½	Beth Steel(2¼e)	18	76	74¾	74⅞	—1⅜
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	120¾	120¾	120¾	Jul 18
34½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	4	18	18	18	Jul 15
22½	25	Black & Dk (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jul 18
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox	6	7¾	7⅜	7¾	
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	17	17	17	Jul 18
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	9	14½	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
29⅝	19⅜	Bohn A&B (½e)	1	22	17⅜	17⅜	Jul 17
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+ ¼
24¼	17	Borden Co (.60e)	2	19⅝	19	19	— ¼
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	6	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ¼
2¾	1	Boston & Maine		1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 12
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	6	5¼	5	5¼	— ¼
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	5	9	9	9	
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	8	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	24	Briggs & Str (3)	1	33	33	33	+2
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	2	42⅜	42¼	42¼	Jul 13
24⅛	13½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	31⅛	30⅞	31½	
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	41	23⅜	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
110½	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	110½	110½	110½	Jul 10
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	6	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	29	29	29	Jul 16
29½	14⅜	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	1	19½	19½	19½	
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	3	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	3	4⅞	4½	4½	— ¼
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	2	26⅛	26⅛	25⅛	— ⅞
33	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	2	17⅜	17	17⅜	Jul 17
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ¼
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	6	7½	7½	7½	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	5⅛			
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	19⅜	19½	19½	— ⅜
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 16
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	12	12	12	+1

C

16⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	6	18	18	18	— ⅛
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	18	1⅛	1	1	Jul 18
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	10	5⅝	5½	5½	Jul 18
19½	11	Camp Wy (.65e)	1	12	12	12	+ ½
23¼	11¾	Canada Dry	1	14½	14½	14½	
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jul 18
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	3	33½	33	33½	Jul 18
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4	4	4	— ¼
32¾	22½	Carpent (1¾e)	3	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+1⅜
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jul 16
45	39¼	Case (JI) Co	4	48	48	48	—2
56½	12½	Caterpill Tr (2)	6	48	47¾	47¾	
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	9	29½	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
12½	5	Celotex Corp	4	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	5	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	3	5	5	5	
5	3	Century Rib M		3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun26
41½	42½	Cerro de P (3e)	1	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅝
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 18
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)		18	18	18	Jul 12
30⅜	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	3	22	22	22	Jul 17
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	13½	13½	13½	Jul 15
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	18	38¼	37½	37¾	+ ¼
87½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Jul 11
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	1	4	4	4	Jul 17
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun24

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
1½	¼	Chi & N West pf	1	½	½	½	Jul 10
2½	¾	Chi Great W pf	8	1	1	1	Jul 17
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	3	7	7	7	Jul 18
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 18
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	2	¼	¼	¼	Jul 18
14¾	8½	Chi Pneu Tool	3	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	29½	29½	29½	Jul 11
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 12
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 13
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 16
11½	6⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun28
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
6⅜	2½	Childs Co	2	3	3	3	Jul 18
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (2½e)	14	65½	63¾	64	—1½
14¼	10	City I & F (.60e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jul 18
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2⅜	2¼	2¼	Jul 18
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	1	30	30	30	
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	2	32	31½	31	Jul 18
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	6	28	27¾	27¾	Jul 17
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1½e)	1	103	103	103	
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)		58	58	58	Jul 6
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	11	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅜
99¾	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	— ⅜
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	2	23	23	3	Jul 16
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	3	16	16	16	Jul 17
26⅛	16	Col Br A (.90e)	4	18⅞	18½	18½	— ½
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	2	18⅝	18½	18½	— ¼
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	11	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	83½	83½	83½	— ½
8½	3½	Colum Pict	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jul 15
23½	14¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	18½	18½	18½	+1
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	3	80	80	80	Jul 18
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	1	28½	28½	28½	
108½	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	100	100	100	
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	35¾	35½	35½	+ ½
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	6	102	102	102	Jul 17
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	12	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
1¾	¾	Com'th & South	15	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
3¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	5	61½	61½	61½	Jul 17
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	26	31	30¾	30¾	— ¼
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 18
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	2	17½	17¼	17¼	Jul 18
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	5	12	12	12	Jul 16
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 12
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	4	20½	20	20	— ½
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Jul 18
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.15e)	7	5¼	5¼	5¼	
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	20	28⅜	28	28	— ¼
101⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	108½	108½	108½	+1½
11⅛	9	Con Film Ind	6	¾	¾	¾	Jul 18
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (½k)	5	6½	6½	6½	Jul 18
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	10	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 17
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Jul 16
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	3	100	100	100	Jul 12
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	4	13	13	13	— ¼
15⅜	7⅞	Cont Bak (A)	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
1⅜	¾	Cont Bak (B)	9	⅞	¾	¾	Jul 18
7½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	77	77	77	Jul 11
49¼	33	Cont Can (1½e)	4	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
116½	100½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	Jul 11
9¼	5⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jul 17
30⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	36½	36½	36½	Jul 18
4¾	2	Cont Motors	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (½e)	5	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
33	18½	Cont Steel (½e)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	Jul 17
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	3	18¼	18	18	— ¼
20	4⅞	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	+ ⅜
65½	44½	Corn Prods (3)	6	50	49¾	50	— ½
179	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	3	173	173	173	Jul 15
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1½	¾	Coty Internat'l	4	¾	¾	¾	Jul 12
24¼	13	Crane Co	5	14⅞	14½	14¾	
32¾	23	Cream of W

Commerce and Finance

Heaviest Residential Building in Decade Reported by Dodge

Business and Industry

Textile Trade Looks to Army For Big Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Army purchases are the big factor in the textile industry, according to an article on Defence and Textile Demand in the current issue of Textile World.

Total appropriations for the purchase and manufacture of textiles for the Army for the fiscal year 1941, it is stated, are $75,000,000.

This includes an order for $27,234,460 worth of uniform cloth from about 60 manufacturers, the country's largest Service clothing transaction, enough to make 1,522,000 uniforms.

Prepare for Mobilization

"Such orders are seen as preparation for large mobilization," says Textile World, "when the fact is considered that the entire clothing of the present standing Army for a year costs only $15,000,000.

While the Army issues clothes free to its enlisted men, the Navy sells them from stores which are maintained by a revolving fund. The 1941 appropriation to this fund is $2,000,000 which brings it up to $17,000,000. Navy manufactures its own clothing from purchased cloth. "Man-power that can be added to the Navy in a year or two," says the article, "will be quite unimportant as new business for the textile industry. Army purchases are the big factor."

Aside from apparel, Textile World points out that there are important items such as tents, parachutes and other equipment. Of particular interest right now is the matter of parachute cloth. While silk is the best parachute material, the Army and Navy have achieved a satisfactory construction with cotton.

The article states that a cotton parachute makes a bulky pack and is a little heavy but is otherwise quite efficient and that it wouldn't be important if silk were eliminated entirely in parachute construction.

Develop Synthetics

The Army and Navy, as well as the Bureau of Standards, are also working on synthetics, including Nylon.

Present authorized increases in man-power of the Army and Navy are not large enough to put any particular strain on the textile industry or on its raw materials, but the analysis points out that one set of equipment for 1,000,000 men would take about two days of the nation's normal cotton consumption, and one month of wool. Consumption of cotton for webbing, duck and other goods would be additional.

Recent proposal of the Army to buy 500,000 woolen blankets is still short of the number needed. The war surplus of 2,000,000 which the Army had 10 years ago has been used up by the CCC.

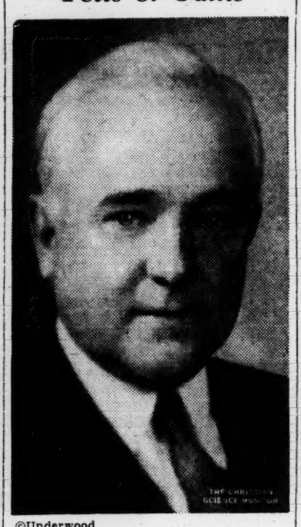
Important Changes

The most important change in cloth since the World War is the Army's shift from woolen to worsted goods, in the opinion of QM textile men. Before the war, uniform fabrics was of woolen construction.

In cotton goods, QM regards as the most important change since the last war that from the use of a carded yarn fabric to a combed yarn fabric for work clothes in a large part of the service. All veterans of the last war remember the two-piece denim work clothes known as dungarees.

Since then, with the growth of aviation, there has been the development of a one-piece garment known as a coverall made of herringbone twill with combed warp.

Tells of Gains



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Thomas I. Parkinson
President of Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

Equitable Life Business Rises Sharply in 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As of June 30, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States had in force insurance of $7,027,000,000, an increase of $91,000,000 in the half year, Thomas I. Parkinson, President, revealed after the semi-annual meeting of the directors.

On June 30 the insurance company's total admitted assets were $2,473,000,000, an increase of $70,800,000 in the half year, according to Mr. Parkinson. Contingency reserves and surplus, including provision for dividends for the remander of 1940, amounted to $126,000,000 on June 30. Of the total insurance in force, group insurance represented $2,271,000,000.

New insurance paid for in the half year amounted to $186,600,000, or $6,700,000 more than the new business written in the same period in 1939. Receipts in the first six months, Mr. Parkinson said, exceeded disbursements by $76,800,000.

Mr. Parkinson, in his statement, emphasized the continued scarcity of investments suitable to the company's needs.

Class 1 Railroad Revenues in June Somewhat Higher

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 89 class one railroads had estimated operating revenues of $279,031,561 in June, compared with $261,175,665 in June, 1939, and $364,443,186 in June, 1930.

The 89 represent 81.2 per cent of total operating revenues of all class one railroads, the association said.

Freight revenues of the reporting carriers totaled $225,592,753 in June, compared with $205,461,462 in June, 1939, and $271,785,402 in June, 1930.

Passenger revenues in June amounted to $29,973,361, compared with $32,561,589 in June, 1939, and $56,752,197 in June, 1930.

Bank Clearings Up 10.8 P. C. Above '39

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings during the week ended July 17 rebounded sharply from the preceding Fourth-of-July week and were also substantially ahead of a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Latest reports from 23 leading cities totaled $5,454,598,000, a gain of 10.8 per cent from $4,921,775,000 in the comparable 1939 week and were $1,278,969,000 above the preceding week.

New York turnover rose to $3,040,433,000, an increase of 12.5 per cent from $2,702,735,000 in 1939.

The total at outside cities increased 8.8 per cent to $2,414,165,000 from $2,219,040,000 a year ago.

Among the outstanding gains over last year were: Pittsburgh 28.7 per cent, Portland, Ore., 24.9, Detroit 23.5, Buffalo 23.1, Baltimore 20.8, Seattle 20.3, Minneapolis 17.3, Cleveland 15.

Chicago volume expanded to $327,800,000 from $297,100,000 in the like 1939 period, a rise of 10.3 per cent.

Decline in 'Bad Order' Freight Cars Visualized

WASHINGTON (AP)—A prediction that there would be "little difficulty" in reducing the proportion of "bad order" freight cars to 6 per cent by October 1 was made by Ralph Budd, Defense Commissioner in Charge of Transportation.

The prediction was contained in a communication from Mr. Budd to President J. J. Pelley of the Association of American Railroads.

Mr. Budd, who has urged that railroads reduce to a minimum the number of freight cars needing repairs as one means of arugmenting defense facilities, said the continued rising trend of car loadings, accentuated "the need for full performance by all lines" of repair work.

Big U. S. Loan To Argentina Seen Timely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — The $20,000,000 loan to Argentina through the Import-Export Bank of Washington is essentially an economic accommodation but everyone here agrees that it was well-timed politically. This country has been anxious to expand its industrial capacity. It reiterated this requirement as the Havana Conference was prepared. The American loan will help satisfy this aspiration.

The Central Bank here, which will handle the credit for the Government, announced that the $20,000,000 will be spent exclusively for the importation of industrial, commercial and transport equipment for the expansion of Argentine production.

One of the first operations will be the purchase of machinery for the pipe-line proposed by the Y. P. F. (the State Oil Company) from Mendoza to San Lorenzo on the River Plate. This is of the highest importance to the national oil industry. Credits will also be used to purchase railway and highway construction equipment.

The loan will be supplied in two installments of $12,000,000 and $8,000,000, the latter to be paid when the former sum is exhausted. Repayment will be in annual instalments over three years with interest at 3.60 per cent.

The loan brings urgently-required relief for the strain on national economy resulting from the loss of export markets in Europe. With Italy and France added to blockaded territory, Argentina has lost more than 40 per cent of its overseas business. Intensification of British rationing precludes any substantial compensation from that market.

There is an impression in Buenos Aires that the loan was timed to counteract the activities of Nazi trade agents, reported ready to negotiate barter deals. Whatever substance there may be in these reports, Argentines have been agreeably surprised by the rapidity and scale of American financial assistance. It has proved to them that inability to negotiate a reciprocal trade pact on Hull lines was not a permanent obstacle to mutual understanding and cooperation.

Copper Price Eases On Report Kennecott Sold Navy at 10¾c

NEW YORK (AP)—A shaky domestic copper market was jolted severely when it was learned the Kennecott Copper Corp. was low bidder at 10¾ cents a pound on 2,000,000 pounds of metal for the Navy.

It was stated emphatically that Kennecott's quotation to private consumers would not be lowered from the present 11½ cents which has been in effect for some time. Metal circles said, however, that such a large tonnage at such a substantial concession tended to undermine confidence in the price structure.

The immediate effect was to make copper available in the outside market at 10.70 cents. Custom smelters were said to have adhered to their 10¾-cent quotation but some forecast a concession from that figure might be had. Export metal was quiet at 10¼ cents.

International Paper Postpones Financing

NEW YORK (AP)—International Paper Co. announced it had decided to postpone proposed offerings of $32,000,000 first mortgage bonds planned for next Thursday as part of a refinancing plan.

"It had been part of the financing plan that it be completed before Aug. 1 in order to permit the calling of the company's 6 per cent refunding mortgage bonds on the next redemption date, Sept. 1," the company said. "But it has been found impracticable to carry out the original time schedule."

U. S. Radio Sales To S. America Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Because American manufacturers do not produce sets especially designed for tropical climates, exports of radios to South America have grown smaller, W. A. Coogan, foreign sales manager of the Hygrade Radio Tube Corp. declared.

Mr. Coogan returned recently from a trip to South and Central America to explore markets.

Although South American countries were finding themselves forced to make their own sets, he said, the parts and accessories business was favorable.

Chicago Corporation Net Assets Reveal Decrease

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Corporation reported that its net assets as of June 30, 1940, amounted to $26,401,766, equivalent to $49.79 a share on the outstanding convertible preference stock.

This compared with net assets as of June 30, 1939, of $28,665,143, or $52.18 and 20 cents on the preference and common stock, respectively.

Net income for the first six months of the year amounted to $456,789, as compared with $366,517 for the corresponding period a year ago.

Ship Rates Slump as Deep-Sea Craft Go Into Coastwise Trade

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With the recent blocking out of American shipping from the Mediterranean, and the precipitous fall in rates on tankers and dry-cargo tramps, American ship-operators are again riding the roller-coaster of fortune and misfortune. Hardly any American industry has had its business so frequently and violently affected by the war as the shipping industry.

In the first place the combination of the war and the Neutrality Act has pushed the business from pillar to post since last September. With the outbreak of the war came first the prospect of big volume as in the last war. Then came the first drafts of the Neutrality bill, so carelessly worded that they would have shut American ships out of all Europe, the Mediterranean, all West Africa, nearly all Far Eastern ports, all Canadian ports, etc.

European Runs Cancelled

When the bill was finally passed it shut American ships out of Halifax, Canada, and out of a belligerent European zone extending from South France up around the British Isles to Bergen, Norway. Some 84 American ships were promptly laid up, including ships of United States Lines, American Export, Black Diamond, American Scantic, and many smaller lines. Within a few months practically all of these ships were rerouted into the Mediterranean, the Bermuda run, the East Coast of South America, and other runs where trade had increased and belligerent shipping had been partly withdrawn.

Then Norway was cut out by the German invasion, leaving America's only contact with the Scandinavian countries through the far northern, but year-long ice-free port of Petsamo in Finland. No sooner was American shipping readjusted to this than the Italians declared war and the extensive American shipping activities in the Mediterranean and Black Seas were cut off.

American export re-routed four of its hsips (the "Four Aces") to Lisbon, and began to look around for other possible runs, even to the Far East or in the American coastwise trade, and little is hoped for of Lisbon business because the British through the navicert system will allow little to go into Portugal; about the only substantial business there is passenger repatriation of Americans, which will hardly last.

The American Isthmian has had to re-rout its freight boats and the American President its passenger cruise boats to go round the Cape of Good Hope, which for a 10 to 12-knot freighter means about five days more each way. The United States Line had to pull out the Manhattan and Washington from the Genoa run, and is umored about to put them on an intercoastal cruise run, which gives a slight anguish to the intercoastal people since these two ships have cargo as well as passenger space.

Rates Take Slump

Closing of the Mediterranean has led the American Iraq Line, Barr Shipping Company agents, to take business for a run to Basrah, in the Persian Gulf, to be transshipped overland on through bill of lading at necessarily very high rates to neutral Mediterranean countries like Greece and the Balkan states, but there will be necessarily difficulties.

Efforts of American companies to get into the Far Eastern trade are hampered by the conference system supported by the Maritime Commission which sets up an alleged monopoly in that area, imposing on interlopers the risk of protracted Maritime Commission hearings if they are to take tin or rubber out of the East Indias for the United States.

Meantime the German conquests in Europe have led to a precipitate drop in ocean freight rates, by adding to Britain's 21,000,000 freight tonnage the nearly 5,000,000 tons of Norwegian shipping, a substantial share of Denmark's ships, nearly all the Dutch shipping, and a good part of the small Belgian merchant fleet. With this and, of course, the largest part of the French merchant fleet, the London Shipping Ministry, which is devoted to keeping freight rates down the world over, now controls some 35,000,000 tons against less than 25,000,000 tons at the outbreak of the war.

British Keep Rates Down

While the British have diverted a part of the erstwhile neutral fleet to the straight transatlantic convoyed run, they have permitted some of the Norwegian and captured Danish and Dutch fleet to remain on their private profit-seeking charter business from the United States to Cuba, the Caribbeans, South America, the Philippines, and the rest of the Far East. However, it is the steady purpose of the British to keep shipping rates down, both in order to get essentials as cheaply as possible into Britain and also to protect their own regular shipping business against the day of world peace and trade resumption.

On the other hand, the present heavy rate of British-controlled shipping losses is giving rise here to the surmise that if the war lasts, and these losses last, there will be a place for every American ship. In the last month or so Britain has been losing at the rate, it is reported, of nearly 5,000,000 tons a year. While this is nothing compared to the April 1917 losses at the peak of U-boat activity, it is serious. The loss rate then was round 40 per cent a year against less than 20 per cent now, but while the U-boats are less effective, the airplane is more so, and the extension of German air bases permits the heavy bombing of convoyed fleets as they near Britain, and particularly as they near the Channel and eastern British ports.

This might in a few months send ocean freight rates up sharply. At present they are down severely from the spring month peaks. Cargo which moved on time-charter rates at a peak of $5.50 is now going for $3.25. (It went for round $2.50 before the war.) American coastwise tanker rates have fallen even harder. Clean tankers which brought 72 cents a barrel now go begging at 25 cents, a fall much more than seasonal, which should help the tight fuel oil situation on the Atlantic Seaboard but doesn't help the tanker owners.

Keener Coastwise Competition

The exodus of ships from the coastwise and intercoastal trade into deep-sea business is now coming back. Even subsidized lines like American Export and United States Lines are trying to get their ships into the coastwise business, and coastwise companies which refused $40 a ton for Hog Islanders in the hope of getting $60 have now seen their hopes go a'glimmering. On the top of all that, the Buck Resolution has permitted the Maritime Commission to "unfreeze" under-age ships and a bill is pending to spend $10,000,000 on recommission of these ships, which would mean their sale probably into the coastwise trade. It doesn't so much mean lower rates for the coastwise trade as more competition.

As if this wasn't enough, Congress is reported dallying with the thought of bringing to life the moribund Wheeler-Lea transport bill (S. 2009) which the combined forces of the coastwise people and rail labor had knifed with various emasculating amendments. These amendments, it is now reported, may be modified enough so that the House will be content to accept the bill.

A slight glimmer of hope is seen in the Administration's bill to put up $40,000,000 for war risk reinsurance. The private companies have been making a pile of money on war risk insurance, because rates have been high on American ships and so far there haven't been any losses. That doesn't mean, of course, that the rates have been too high, because the possibility of loss has never been subject to actuarial calculation. It's possible that the government's fund may not be used.

During the World War the government provided war risk insurance, and over $1,000,000,000 of risks were taken, but there was then no War Risk Cargo Reinsurance Pool such as now exists among underwriters with assets of over $1,000,000,000 equipped to parcel out very heavy risks among numerous companies. But if the risk is too great, the government will be ready to re-insure. It will not compete on direct insurance.

August Crude Oil Demand Seen Higher

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Bureau of Mines forecast the August market demand for domestic crude oil at 3,657,700 barrels daily, or a total of 113,390,000.

This was 29,300 barrels a day higher than the estimated July demand and 15,400 higher than the actual August, 1939, demand.

The bureau estimated the August motor fuel demand at 56,200,000 barrels and exports at 1,900,000. This corresponded to 53,828,000 barrels and 4,208,000, respectively, a year ago.

Crude oil exports, it said, might total 3,700,000 barrels, compared with 5,969,000 last August.

Argentina Puts Curb On Security Sales

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—The Argentine Finance Ministry in a decree which financial circles interpreted as intended to prevent Germany from realizing on Argentine securities in occupied countries, gave the Central Bank broad powers to control marketing of such securities.

Postal and customs services were directed to prevent transfers out of Argentina of money realized in unauthorized marketing of foreign-held securities.

Life Insurance Unit For Somerville Bank

At a special meeting of the trustees and corporators of the Somerville Savings Bank, Somerville, Mass., it was unanimously voted to make application for the establishment of a Savings Bank Life Insurance Department. This will make the 29th mutual savings bank in Massachusetts to issue Savings Bank Life Insurance.

There is now more than $186,000,000 Savings Bank Life Insurance in force representing 205,000 policies. All types of policies are written on the lives of Massachusetts residents or workers between the ages of 6 months and 70 years in amounts from $250 to $25,000. The bulk of the policies are carried by wage earners who buy relatively small amounts.

The Somerville Savings Bank, located in Union Square, Somerville, with assets now of over $10,000,000, was established in 1885. Charles J. Bateman, formerly director of the Savings Division in the State Banking Department, is President.

Homebuilding Gains 7 P. C. In the East

NEW YORK (AP)—This year is proving to be the biggest for homebuilding since 1929, said a statement issued by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, statistical research sevice.

Residential building contracts let during the first half of 1940 in the 37 Eastern states amounted to $690,572,000, an increase of 7 per cent over the first half of 1939 and more than six times larger than in the first half of 1933, the lowest depression year.

Commercial and manufacturing buildings also showed substantial increases for the same periods, said the report. Commercial building contracts amounted to $142,396,000, an increase of 23 per cent, and manufacturing building contracts totalled $111,828,000, an increase of 47 per cent.

Home Building Units Up 12 P. C.

Overall dollar figures told only part of the story of residential building progress, said the report, reciting that single-family houses included in the contract record increased from 74,315 in the first six months of 1939 to 90,910 in the like period of 1940, a rise of 22 per cent. Combined with increases in two-family houses, combination buildings and converted units and a decreased number of units in apartment buildings, total new dwelling units for this year were 141,811 as compared with 127,056 in 1939, a gain of nearly 12 per cent.

"The greater percentage increase of dwelling units, as compared with dollar increase, is an obvious reflection of increased volume of low-priced houses and a measure of progress which builders are making in developing the low-priced market," said the report.

"Out of the $46,000,000 residential contract increase over last year's six months' record, $37,000,000 represented the increase in private housing investment and $9,000,000 the increase in public housing projects."

The combined half-year total of all private building contracts, $937,867,000, was nearly 13 per cent, or $107,000,000, over the 1939 figure. However, the aggregate of both public and private building showed a net decrease of $3,000,000, since the 1940 figures included a $110,000,000 decrease in public building contracts.

Southeast Gains 10 Per Cent

Gains over last year of more than 10 per cent in total dollar volume of contracts were listed for the Southeastern states, Texas, and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago areas, while New England gained 4 per cent. Moderate declines in total building volume were recorded for the Cleveland, St. Louis, New Orleans, and Kansas City territories and rather substantial declines in the New York City metropolitan area, upstate New York and the Minneapolis area.

"Accompanying the decline in publicly financed building projects there was also a 14 per cent decline in dollar volume of heavy engineering contracts in the public works and utilities classifications," concluded the report.

"Total construction contracts (including building plus heavy engineering work) awarded in the first half of this year, amounted to $1,623,087,000, compared with $1,699,364,000 in the first half of 1939. The second half-year gets under way with the prospect of continued substantial volume of private construction and of considerable increases in public construction stimulated by the National defense program."

Some French Banks Have Been Reopened

BERLIN (AP)—A DNB (German official news agency) dispatch from Paris stated that the banks in the Department of the Seine have reopened. (Paris is in the Department of the Seine.)

Limitations on withdrawals were lifted and interest payment on Government war loans was resumed. Re-establishment of banking service was ordered by the French Finance Ministry.

Sale of Square D Co. Stock Is Announced

F. Eberstadt & Co. have announced the sale of 20,000 shares of Square D Company 5 per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock in addition to 70,000 shares of the common stock of the same company sold last week.

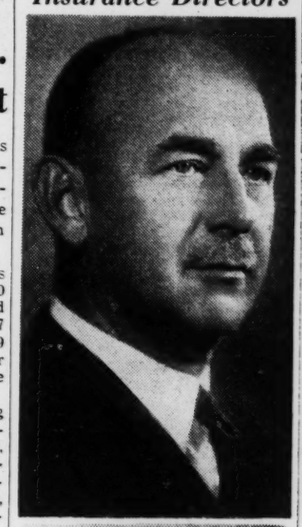
These shares were issued by the Square D Company December last to Paul Kollsman for acquisition of the business of the Kollsman Instrument Company, which has since become a division of Square D. The preferred stock was offered at $110 per share and accrued dividends, and the common stock at $33 per share, plus Stock Exchange commission.

The preferred stock sold constitutes the entire amount outstanding and is the senior security of the company.

This completes the disposal by Mr. Kollsman of all of the shares of the Square D Company acquired by him. Mr. Kollsman, however, continues as vice-president, director and consulting engineer of the Square D Company.

The Square D Company produces switches and electrical control equipment used largely in the machine tool industry.

Insurance Directors



Gábor Eder

(Above) N. Baxter Jackson, and (below) Walter Hoving, elected directors of the Home Life Insurance Co of New York. Mr. Jackson is First Vice-President and Director of the Chemical Bank & Trust Co. Mr. Hoving is President of Lord & Taylor, New York, and President of the Fifth Avenue Association, New York.

Woolworth Sells $22,000,000 Issue To the Prudential

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—The F. W. Woolworth Co. has sold privately to the Prudential Insurance Company of America an issue of $22,000,000 of 2½ per cent debentures due July 15, 1955. The issue was dated June 15, 1940. The Prudential said it was buying the debentures for its own investment and not for resale.

Proceeds were used to pay off $10,000,000 of 3 per cent debentures due July 15, 1947, held by the Prudential, and $4,500,000 to retire a demand note held by the Irving Trust Co.

The remaining $7,500,000 will be used to finance the company's improvement and enlargement program.

National Biscuit Earnings Lower

NEW YORK — Earnings of the National Biscuit Company for the six months ended June 30 were $5,214,714, or 69 cents a common share, compared with $5,854,596, or 79 cents a share for the first half of last year.

During the second quarter of this year the company had a net profit of $2,411,613, equal to 31 cents a share on the common.

In the first quarter of this year the net profit amounted to $2,803,101, or 38 cents a share on the common stock, while in the June quarter of 1939, $2,885,263, or 39 cents a common share was earned.

Allegheny Ludlum Net Up Slightly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Consolidated net profit of Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation for the second quarter of 1940 was $1,008,121 after depreciation, depletion, normal Federal taxes, defense supertaxes and other deductions. This is equivalent to 75.7 cents a share on the common stock after providing for preferred dividends.

Earnings for the first quarter of 1940 previously reported as $1,000,297 have since been reduced by $33,699 on account of charges for defense super-taxes, making the net earnings for the first half of 1940 $1,974,719, equivalent to $1.48 a share on the common.

Aviation Capital Asset Value Per Share Shrinks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Aviation Capital, Inc., reports for the six months ended June 30, a net profit of $10,598 after all charges, on an average cost of securities basis. No provision for federal income tax was required for the period.

The stock of the corporation had a liquidating value at June 30, 1940, of $18.24 per share, compared with $20.01 per share at the close of 1939, this value having been adjusted to reflect the split-up effected by a 100 per cent stock dividend paid on June 18, 1940.

The June 30, 1940, balance sheet of the corporation shows assets of $466,597, including cash of $139,110 and marketable securities at cost of $319,949.

Compton Urges Billion Dollar Research Fund

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 19—Creation of an annual $1,000,000,000 industrial research fund by the contribution of all companies in the United States of 2 per cent of their gross income for research was urged by Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, today as a way to create new jobs, industries, goods and services for the "world of tomorrow."

Dr. Compton, chairman of the advisory committee on scientific research of the National Association of Manufacturers, recently completed a survey of research expenditures of 188 companies. While 10 companies spent more than 10 per cent of their gross income for research, the average of all the companies surveyed was only 2 per cent.

"If all the companies in the United States spent 2 per cent of their gross income for research," Dr. Compton held, "the total would amount to more than $1,000,000,000 a year—probably five times as much research as is being done now. In the research that has not been done, America may have missed many a nylon, neoprene, polaroid or even an automobile industry.

"The future of America depends largely upon industrial research. Today's frontiers are in the laboratories and machine shops of industry. Here is where the new jobs, new industries, new goods and new services of tomorrow must be created.

"Although many companies have done a research job of which America can be proud, research is still one of the least developed resources of the nation. National defense needs make it particularly urgent in the months ahead for America to lead the world in research."

Dr. Compton's survey showed that aviation manufacturers were among leading research-minded industrialists. Others in the top 10 in research expenditures were two machinery manufacturers, a manufacturer of railway equipment, an electrical equipment company, a refiner of ores, a manufacturer of glue, a combustion and chemical engineering company and one manufacturing chemist.

"Industrial research," Dr. Compton asserted, "not only pays dividends to the companies which engage in it, but it is a major new source of national prosperity and its potentialities are unlimited."

Income and Excess Profits Taxes Off Slightly in Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—Collections of individual income taxes and excess profits taxes declined slightly but returns from all other forms of Federal internal revenue increased in the fiscal year just ended.

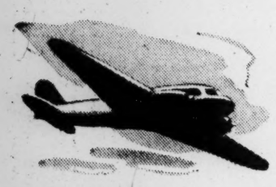
The Treasury, in an analysis of collections in the year ended June 30, reported that individual income taxes totalled $979,104,556, compared with $1,028,833,796 in the preceding fiscal year.

However, corporation income taxes increased from $1,122,540,800 in the previous fiscal year to $1,124,551,968.

Employment taxes—social security and railroad retirement—increased from $740,428,865 to $833,521,224, and miscellaneous internal revenue rose from $2,262,714,117 to $2,384,072,335. Excess profits tax collections dropped from $27,051,372 to $18,333,839.

These made up a total internal revenue collection of $5,339,583,925, compared with $5,181,573,952 the preceding year.

The Treasury classifies as internal revenue nearly all its collections, except customs, proceeds on government investments and a few other small income sources.



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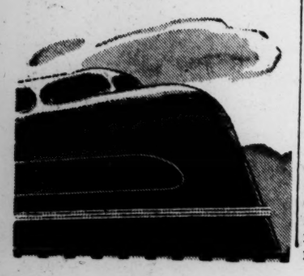

MASSACHUSETTS BONDING AND INSURANCE COMPANY

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 87½ cents a share on the capital stock of the Company, payable August 5, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 25, 1940.

DONALD FALVEY, Treasurer.

July 18, 1940.

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• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Japanese Deal For Mexican Oil Hits Snag

MEXICO CITY, July 19 (AP)—Mexico was reported today to have virtually completed negotiations for construction of an oil pipeline to facilitate sale of petroleum to Japan, but the deal was said to be bogging on the objection of the United States State Department to participation of a New York construction firm.

The pipeline would run across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec from Puerto Mexico on the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific port of Salinas Cruz. It would carry 40,000 barrels of oil daily from the Gulf fields, for sale principally to Japan, but also for a Mexican drive to open up markets on South America's west coast.

Competes With California Oil

This would put Mexico in direct competition with California oil wells.

Representatives of Japan's powerful Mitsui financial interests are reported to have assured Mexico of a "huge" contract under which millions of tons of petroleum would be purchased for the Empire's military needs, to be signed after completion of the pipeline. Japan now is dependent largely upon California wells.

The Raymond Concrete Pipe Company of New York is reported to have agreed to run the pipeline across the rugged mountains of the 150-mile-wide isthmus for $6,500,000, taking about a year for the job. The Mexican Government is said to have agreed to pay $1,400,000 in cash and the remainder in scrap iron and petroleum. Only minor details remain to be worked out, it is reported.

Hitch in the Plan

However, Washington's attitude appeared to present a definite hitch in the plan. The State Department is said to frown on participation of the American company because of the present unstable character of Japanese-American relations.

For this reason, informed quarters are uncertain whether the contract eventually will be signed.

For years, Mexico has discussed creation of a Pacific Coast oil outlet to eliminate the long and expensive haul from her Gulf ports through the Panama Canal. This haul has prevented Mexico from competing with California wells in the Orient and in western South America.

A Japanese offer to finance part of the cost of the pipeline has been rejected, it was reported. "We don't want any open Japanese participation," a high Mexican Government official was quoted as saying.

Boston Stocks

July 19

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Close	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	
8.00	Bos Edison	135½	135½	135½	135½	
5.00	Bos Elevated	42½	42½	42½	42	
1.60	Bos Her-Trav	18½	18½	18½	18¼	
..	Bos & Me pr pf	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	
..	Bos & Prov	12	12	12	12	
..	Copper Range	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
..	East Gas&Fe pf	20½	20	20½	19¾	
1.12½	E M SR 1st pf	48	48	48	48¾	
..	E Mass SR pf B	11	11	11	11¼	
..	East Mass adj	1½	1½	1½	1⅜	
.34a	General Capital	24½	24½	24½	24½	
..	Hath Bak pf	41½	41½	41½	41½	
..	Maine Cent	4½	4½	4½	5	
..	Maine Cent pf	15	15	15	15½	
1.75a	N E Tel & Tel	116	116	116	116½	
.40	Shawmut Assoc	9	9	9	8¾	
.50c	Sub Elec 2 pf	37	37	37	38¼	
.80a	Torrington	26½	26	26½	26½	
.50b	Unit Shoe M	65	63¾	64½	63¾	
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	43¼	43½	43½	43½	

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1940, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

Erie Rail Earnings Improve

CLEVELAND (AP)—Erie Railroad improved its June net railway operating income to $1,146,382 from $817,276 the same month of 1939, the line reported. The half-year figure is $5,138,110 against $4,199,692.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
10	3½s 49-46	111.9	111.9	111.9
10	3½s 49-46 reg	111.10	111.10	111.10
50	4¼s 52-47	119.29	119.29	119.29
20	2s 47	104.29	104.29	104.29
10	2s 50-48	103.16	103.16	103.16
16	2¾s 60-55	107.24	107.24	107.24
50	2¾s65-60	106.16	106.16	106.16

Federal Farm Mortgage

30	3s 47-42	104.2	104.2	104.2

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Alb P W 6s 48 ww	50	50	50
3	Alleghany cv 5s '44	85	85	85
9	Alleghany cv 5s 49	73½	73	73¼
34	Alleghany 5s 50 st	42	41	41⅞
5	Alleg & West 4s 98	63	63	63
1	Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108	108	108
1	AmIChem 5½s 49	103	103	103
6	Am Int 5½s 49	99¼	99¼	99¼
3	Am T&T 3½s 61	108 11-32	108 11-32	108 11-32
12	Am T&T 3¼s 56	108⅜	108	108
53	Am T&T 3¼s 61	108⅝	108½	108½
1	Am WW&E 6s 75	106	106	106
8	Arm Del 4s 57	101½	101½	101½
10	Arm Del 4s 55	101	101	101
8	AT&SF 4s 95	105¾	105½	105½
1	AT&SF a] 4s 95	85	85	85
1	A C Line 1st4s 52	69½	69½	69½
4	A C Line 4½s 54	49¾	48½	49½
4	Atl Refin 3s 53	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
15	B&O 3s st A	28⅛	28⅜	28⅜
7	B&O 3s st C	32½	32½	32½
27	B&O 2000 st D	28½	28½	28½
117	B&O 96 st F	29⅛	28¼	28⅝
19	B&O cv 60 st	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1	B&O S W 50 st	48⅞	48⅛	48⅞
2	Bell TPa 5s 48 B	118	118	118
6	Beth Stl 3s 60	100	100	100
5	Beth Stl 3½s 65	103½	103⅜	103⅜
29	Beth Stl 3½s 52	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
20	Boston&Me 5s 67	66¾	65¼	66¾
26	Bost&Me 4¾s 61	67	64	67
1	Boston&Me 4¾s 61 st	53	52½	53
14	Boston&Me 5s 55	69	68	69
20	Bost&Me 5s 55 st	53	52¾	53
1	Boston&Me 5s 67 xc st	42½	42½	42½
2	Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2	Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	106¾	106¾	106¾
6	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	85½	85½	85½
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	83½	83½	83½
1	Can Nor 4½s '46	96½	96½	96½
1	Can Pac 5s '44	94½	94½	94½
3	Can Pac 4½s '48	96	96	96
3	Can Pac 4½s '60	88	88	88
1	Can Pac 4s perp	49¾	49¾	49¾
1	Celotex 4½s 47 ww	80	80	80
1	Cen Foundry 5s '41	75	75	75
8	Cen Pac 5s '60	74½	74	74½
1	Certain-td 5½s '48	75½	75	75½
90	C & O 3½s '96 D	98¾	98¾	98¾
3	C&O rfg 3½s '99E	99¾	99¾	99¾
8	C & O rfg 3½s '63F	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
4	CB&Q frg 5s '71 A	86¾	86¼	86¾
13	CB&Q 4½s 77	80	79¾	79¾
10	CB&Q gen 4s '58	90	89¾	89¾
12	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	95¾	94½	94½
5	Chi & Ill 5s '51 ct	19	19	19
13	Chic Gt West 4s '59	27½	27⅛	27⅜
1	Chi Ind & Sou 4s '56	60	60	60
1	Chi I & L 6s '47	16	16	16
9	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	5½	5¾	5¾
10	CM & SP gen 4s '89	22¾	22½	22½
1	Chi & NW cv 4½s '49	2	2	2
1	Chi Ry 5s'27	43½	43	43
14	Chi & P rfg 4s '34	6½	6	6½
5	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	8	8	8
163	City of N Y 3s '80	99	99	99
13	CCC & St 4½s '77	96⅛	95⅞	95⅞
5	CCC & St L gen 4s '93	51	50½	50¾
3	Clev Un Trm 4½s '77C	65½	65½	65½
6	Col & So 4s '80	89	89	89
1	Colmbs G & E 5s '52 May	27	27	27
30	Colmbia G 5s 1961	104⅞	104¾	104¾
13	Col Ry Pow & L 4s '65	104⅞	104¼	104½
1	Coml Mackay Inc '69	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
46	Comwl Ed cv 3¼s '58	129½	129½	129½
13	Conn Riv P 3¾s '61	110½	110½	110½
2	Con Edis 3¼s '46	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2	Con Edis 3¼s '58	108	108	108
5	Con Edis 3½s '58	105	105	105
7	Con Ol cv 3½s '51	105⅝	105⅜	105¾
1	Consol'n Coal 5s '60	63½	63½	63½
1	Con Pow 1st 3¼s '69	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1	Cont'tal Oil 2¾s'48	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Crane Co 3½s'51	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	Crown Cork 4s'50	106	106	106
7	Crucible Stl 4½s'48	104¾	104¾	104¾
4	Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	24¾	24¾	24¾
1	Cuba R R 4s'46	27¾	27¾	27¾
13	Dayton P&L 3s'70	104½	104¼	104¼
2	Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1	DuleHud rfg 4s'43	50¼	50¼	50¼
2	Ed Ill NY 3½s'70	146	146	146
1	Elec Auto L cv 4s'52	107	107	107
1	Erie rfg 5s'67	11½	11½	11½
1	Erie gen lien 4s'96	26½	26½	26½
3	Firestone T&R 3½s'48	105	105	105
10	Fla E Cst 5s'74	6	6	6
5	Gen Bld Cast 5½s'49	70¾	70¾	70¾
7	Goodrich 4½s'56	104¾	104¾	104
3	GrdRap&Ind 4½s'41	103	103	103
3	Gt Nor 5s'73	96	96	96
17	Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	87	86¾	87
14	Gt Nor 4s'46 G	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Gt Nor 3¾s'67	78¾	78½	78½
9	Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	102¾	102½	102½
2	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	86¼	86	86
2	Houst'nOil Tex4¼s 54	99¾	99¾	99¾
2	Hudson Clef 5s '62 A	39¾	39¾	39¾
8	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	44½	44¼	44¼
11	Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70	110¾	110¾	110¾
10	Ill Cen 4s '53	42½	42¼	42¼
10	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	47	47	47
1	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	41	40½	40½
1	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	45½	45¼	45½
6	Ind Ill&Iowa 4s '50	42	42	42
2	Inland Stl 3s '61	59¾	59¼	59¼
1	Int'lHar N Tr 6s '32	104¾	104½	104½
3	Interb RTr rfg 5s '56	33	33	33
9	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	80¾	80¾	80¾
1	Int T&T 4½s '52	49½	49	49
2	Int T&T 5s '55	29¼	28	28¼
2	Jones&Laugh St4½s '61	30½	29½	29½
1	K C South 3s '50	97¼	97¼	97¼
55	K C Term 4s '40	81	81	81
5	Koppers Co 4s '51	107⅞	107⅞	107½
1	Lac Gas 5s '42A	104½	104¾	104½
1	Lac Gas 4s '42B	103¾	103¾	103¾
21	Lac Gas 5½s '53	49	48	49
7	Lac Gas 5½s '60D	49	48¼	49
10	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	12¾	12½	12½
9	Lex & East 5s 65	115	115	115
1	Libby McN & L 4s '55	102½	102⅛	102⅛
5	Liggett & M 3s 44	123¾	123¾	123⅝
13	Lone Star Gas 3½s 53	108½	108⅛	108½
1	Long Isl raf 4s 49	92	92	92
1	Lorillard Co 7s 44	122½	122½	122½
1	Lou & N 5s 003 B	101¾	101¾	101¾
3	Louis & N 3¼s 2003	84	84	84
1	L & N Pad & Vir 4s 48	104½	104½	104½
14	Maine Cen 4s 45	71¾	71½	71½
1	Manhat Ry 4s 90	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
2	McKesson & Rob 3½s 50	94	94	94
6	Mead Corp 4½s 53	105	105	105
5	Milsparta&NW 4s'47	103½	103	103
3	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	11¼	11	11
3	M-K-Tex a] 5s '67	16½	16	16
3	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	5	5	5
3	MoPac 5s '78 G	35¼	35¼	35¼
15	Mob&Oh 5s '38ct	17	17	17
100	Mob&O 4½s '77	38½	38¼	38¼
10	Mob&O 4½s '77 ct	32	32	32
5	MonWPaPub4½s'60	109¾	109½	109¾
9	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	101½	101½	101½
4	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	41¼	41	41
2	Mount StT&T 3¼s'68	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
29	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	106½	106¼	106½
15	Nat Distill 3½s '49	104	104	104
6	Natl Steel 3s '65	104	103¾	103¾
1	NEng RR 4s '45	38	38	38
1	NO Tex&M 5sB54ct	29	29	29
19	NYC rfg 5s 2013	53⅝	53¼	53¼
36	NYC 4½s 2013A	54¼	53¾	54
1	NYC cn 4s '98	58	58	58
2	NYC 3¾s '46	86½	86½	86½
10	NYC cv 3½s '52	57½	57	57½
7	NYC&HR 3½s '97	92½	92½	92½
1	NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	80	79½	79½
23	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	66½	66¼	66½
40	NY Ct&StL 3½s '47	56½	56	56¼
1	NY Conn RR 4½s 53	90	90	90
5	NY G El H&P 4s '49	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
8	NY Lack&W4s73A	116½	116½	116½
3	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	50½	50¼	50¼
3	NYNH&H 4s '55	17¼	17¼	17¼
1	NY Tel 3¼s '67	14	14	14
1	Niagara Shaw3½s '50	110½	110½	110½
1	Norfolk & Sou 5s '41	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Norf Sou 5s '61A	73	73	73
3	Norf & W 4s '96	13	13	13
4	Nor Am Co 4s '59	123	123	123
84	Nor Pac 6s 2047	105¾	105¾	105¾
10	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	66	59½	59½
19	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53½	53½	53½
		48½	48¼	48¼

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	122.20	26.46	22.48
Net change	—.80	—.03	—.09
Previous close	123.00	26.49	22.57
1940 high	152.80	32.87	36.43
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

* Preliminary.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
First Nat Bk (Okla City)	15c	July 30	June 20
First Nat Bk (Okla City)	15c	Dec 21	Dec. 21
Kennecott Cop	50c	Sept. 30	Aug. 31
Loew's Bos Theat	15c	Aug. 1	July 20

Increased

Nat Bk of Auburn NY	$2	July 15	July 1

Interim

Hong Kong & Shanghai Bk	£2:10sh	Aug. 12	.....

Reduced

Phil Ins Wire Co	10c	Aug. 15	Aug. 1

Initial

Libby McN&L new	50c	Aug. 15	July 31
Mastic Asph Cor	$1	Aug. 15	Aug. 1

Regular

Adams-Millis	25c	Aug. 1	July 25
Brown Oil Ltd	$1.50 Q	Aug. 38	Aug.
Cen Ver Pow pf	$1.50 Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Cherry Burrell	20c	July 31	July 25
Cherry Bur pf	$1.25 Q	July 31	July 25
Chile Copper	50c	Aug. 27	Aug. 9
City Title Ins (N Y)	12½c Q	July 30	July 15
Copperw Steel	20c	Sep. 10	Sep. 1
Copperw Stl pf	62½c Q	Sep. 10	Sep. 1
De Vilbiss	75c	July 15	June 29
Vilbiss pf	17½c Q	July 15	June 29
Dixie-Vortex "A"	62½c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
East Sh Pub Serv Co $6 pf	$1.50	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
East Sh Pub Serv Co $6.50 pf	$1.62½ Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
Faber, Coe & Gregg pf	$1.75 Q	Aug. 1	July 20
First Nat Bk (Ft Worth)	80c S	June 29	June 29
First Nat Bk & Tr (Okla City)	20c Q	July 30	July 20
First Nat Bk & Tr (Okla City)	20c Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 21
Gen Metals	25c S	Aug. 15	July 31
Horne (Jos) Co pf	$1.50 Q	Aug. 1	July 31
Kennecott Copper	35c	Sep. 30	Aug. 31
King Oil Co	6c	Aug. 1	July 13
Libbey-O-F Glass	50c	Sep. 16	Aug. 30
Lock Joint Pipe	$1 M	July 31	July 20
Lock Joint Pipe	$1 M	Aug. 31	Aug. 20
Lock Joint Pipe	$1 M	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Lock Joint Pipe	$2 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Mack Trucks	15c Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Meier & Frank	50c	Aug. 15	July 25
Michigan Bakeries	15c Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Mich Sta Jor pf	15c	July 15	July 1
Mich Bak pf	25c Q	Aug. 1	July 24
Nation-Wide Sec	5c	Aug. 1	July 24
N Am Oil Cons	25c Q	Aug. 5	July 25
Ohio Oil Prod	25c	Sep. 3	July 20
Oswego F. Corp	15c Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Repub. Inv. Fd, Inc., 6% pf A	15c Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Repub. Inv. Fd, Inc., 6% pf B	15c Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Rochester Gen V RR	$2	July 1	June 20
Royal Bank of Can	$2 Q	Sep. 3	July 31
2nd Nat Bk of Paterson, N. J.	50c S	Aug. 1	July 11
Sovereign Inv., Inc	10c Q	Aug. 20	July 31
Union Nat. Bank of Youngst'n (Ohio)	$1.50 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Un. Plant. Nat. Bk. & Tr (Memphis)	$1.50 Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Do	30c Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 21
Walker (H) G & Worts pf	30c Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 21
	25c Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 28

Truscon Steel Profit Rises

CLEVELAND (AP)—Truscon Steel Co., Republic Steel Corp. subsidiary, reported second quarter net profit of $344,187 against $143,831 the corresponding period of 1939 and a loss of $11,527 the first quarter this year.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Nor Pac 4s '97	68	68	68
26	Nor Pac 3s 2047	43½	42½	43
1	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	108¼	108¼	108¼
3	Ohio Ed 4s '65	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1	Ohio Ed 3½s '72	109	109	109
2	Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	108⅝	108⅛	108⅛
4	Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	109	109	109
30	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	110⅞	110½	110⅞
3	Pac Gas&El 4s '64	113	113	113
11	Para Bway 3s '55 ct	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜
2	Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	47	47	47
1	Pen-Dix 6s '41 A	84	83¾	84
1	Pen Cn&Det 4½s '77	100¼	100¼	100¼
12	Pen P&Lt 4½s '74	100¾	100¾	100¾
2	Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	107⅜	107½	107⅜
3	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	108¼	107⅞	108
1	Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	103⅛	103	103
2	Pen RR 4½s '48	98	98	98
1	Pen RR 4s '48 st	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
61	Pen RR 3¼s'52	114½	114½	114½
2	Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	86½	86	86
1	Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	114¾	114¾	114¾
5	Pere Marq 5s '56	69¾	69¾	69¾
5	Pere Mark 4½s'80	68	68	68
41	Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	61½	61½	61½
1	Phila Co 5s '67	109½	109½	109½
10	Phil Elec 3½s '67	106	106	106
1	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
44	Phillips Pet 3s '48	13⅞	13⅞	13¾
2	PCC & StL 5s '70A	108	107¾	107¾
1	PCC & S L 4½s 42B	106	106	106
1	PCC & StL 4s5F '53	105⅜	105⅝	105⅝
1	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
2	Prov Sec 4s '57	70¾	70½	70½
24	Pub Cvc E & G 3¼s'68	3½	3½	3½
5	PubSvc No Ill 3½s'68	112	112	112
4	Purity Bak 3s '58	108½	108½	108½
1	Rdg Jre Cen 4s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
8	Rem Rand 4¼s '56ww	51	51	51
2	Republic Steel 4½s '61	97	97	97
12	Republic Steel 4½s '56	99¾	99½	99½
1	Revere Cop&B 4¼s'56	996	99¼	99¼
3	SA&A Pass 4s'43	102½	102½	102½
4	Schulcho 6½s'46	65¾	65¾	65¾
2	Seab A L cn 6s'45	28	28	28
2	Sea A L 6s'45 ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
1	Sea A L 4s'45 ct	3¾	3¾	3¾
1	ShellUn 2½s'54	8	8	8
1	Simmons cv 4s'52	97	96½	97
5	Skelly Oil 3s'50	99¾	99¾	99¾
5	So Cal Gas 4½s'61	100¼	100¼	100¼
6	So Col Pow 5s'47	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1	So Cal Gas 3½s'60	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
13	Sou Pac 4½s'81	95¼	95¼	95¼
4	So Pac 4½s'49	88	88	88
1	Sou Pac 4½s Ore '77	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
3	South Ry gen 6s'56	74	74	74
1	South Ry cn 5s'94	87½	87½	87½
5	Stand Oil N J 3s'61	56¼	56	56
4	Stand Oil N J 2¾s'53	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Studebaker cv 6s'45	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	TexarkPtBm 5½s'50	95¼	95¼	95¼
15	Tex Corp 3s'65	88	88	88
2	Tex & N Orl 5s'43	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
3	Tex & Pac 5s'77 B	74	74	74
15	Tex & Pac 5s'80 D	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
18	Third Ave rfg 5s	67¼	67	67¼
4	Third Ave 4s'60	20½	19½	20½
5	TideWatAssoO 3½s'52	56½	56¼	56¼
2	Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s'60	107¼	107	107¼
4	Tri Continent 5s'53	85½	85½	85½
1	Un El Mo 3¾s'62	105¾	105¾	105¾
30	Un Pac 1st 4s'47	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2	US Steel 1¾s 46	113½	113½	113½
4	US Steel 1¾s 48	100¼	100¼	100¼
8	US Steel 2.05s 49	100¼	100¼	100¼
4	Utah L&Trac 5s 44	100½	100	100
12	Utah P&Lt 4s 44	101½	100¼	100½
4	Va El & Pow 3½s 68	101⅝	101	101
8	Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	110	110	110
3	Wabash rfg 5½s 75	108¾	108¾	108¾
2	Wabash 5s 76 B	6¼	6¼	6¼
4	Walker H 4½s'45	6	6	6
2	Walwrth 4s 55	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	West Pen P 3½s 66	65½	65⅝	65½
1	West Shore 4s 2361	110¾	110¾	110¾
7	Westn Md 5½s 77A	49½	49¼	49½
9	Westn Md 4s 52	89	88¾	88¾
7	WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	84¼	83¾	83¾
7	Westn Un 5s 51	108	108	108
2	Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	66	65¾	66
5	Wilson&Co cv 3¾s 47	102	102	102
4	Wis Pub Svc 4s'61	100	100	100
5	Youngst S&T 4s 61	110¼	110½	110¼
		105¾	105	105

Foreign Bonds

1	Antioquia 7s 45A	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1	Antioquia 1st 7s 57	10¼	10¼	10¼
10	Antioquia 3d 7s 57	10¼	10¼	10¼
3	Argentine 4½s 72 Feb	58	58	58
11	Argentine 4½s 48	71½	71½	71½
6	Argentine 4½s 71	71½	71½	71½
3	Australia 5s 57	63½	63½	63¼
15	Australia 4½s 56	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
1	Belgium 8s 55	42	40¾	42
10	Brazil 8s 41	42	42	42
16	Brazil 6½s 26-57	14	14	14
12	Brazil 6½s 27-57	11½	11¼	11½
2	Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	11¼	11¼	11¼
5	Brisbane 5s 57	11¼	11¼	11¼
2	Brisbane 5s 58	47¾	47¾	47¾
5	Budapest 6s 62	45	45	45
10	Buen A 4¾s 77	7½	7½	7½
1	Ben A 4¾s 78	45	45	45
27	Canada 5s 52	48	48	48
12	Canada 4s 60	90	89¾	89¾
5	Canada 3s 68	80	80	80
5	Canada 3s 67	72	71½	72
2	ChileMtBkC6½s57ascd	71¾	71¾	71¾
2	Chile Tel 7s'42	10	10	10
1	Chile 6s 61 Feb	12¼	12¼	12¼
4	Chilean Mun 7s '60asd	12¼	12¼	12¼
1	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	9¾	9¾	9¾
1	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	21¾	21¾	21¾
1	Colom Mt Bk 7s'46	22½	22½	22½
2	Costa Rica 7s '51	20½	20½	20½
11	Cuba 4½s 77	15	15	15
11	Ger Govt 7s '49	54½	54½	54½
2	Ital Cr Cons 7s '47 B	21¾	21¾	21¾
6	Ital Pub Util 7s '52	45	45	45
7	Italy 7s 1951	29⅞	29½	29⅞
2	Japan 5½s '65	49	48½	48½
4	Medellin Mun 6½s '54	65¾	65¾	65¾
5	Milan City 6½s '52	9½	9½	9½
1	N Sou Wales

Text of Roosevelt Acceptance Address

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's radio address last night to the Democratic National Convention:

Members of the Convention—

My Friends:

It is with a very full heart that I speak tonight. I must confess that I do so with mixed feelings—because I find myself, as almost everyone does sooner or later in his lifetime, in a conflict between deep personal desire for retirement on the one hand and that quiet, invisible thing called conscience on the other.

Because there are self-appointed commentators and interpreters who will seek to misinterpret or question motives, I speak in a somewhat personal vein; and I must trust to the good faith and common sense of the American people to accept my own good faith—and do their own interpreting.

When, in 1936, I was chosen by the voters for a second time as President, it was my firm intention to turn over the responsibilities of Government to other hands at the end of my term. That conviction remained with me. Eight years in the Presidency, following a period of bleak depression and covering one world crisis after another, would normally entitle any man to the relaxation which comes from honorable retirement.

During the spring of 1939 world events made it clear to all but the blind or the partisan that a great war in Europe had become not merely a possibility but a probability, and that such a war would of necessity deeply affect the future of this Nation.

When the conflict first broke out last September it was still my intention to announce clearly and simply, at an early date, that under no conditions would I accept re-eelection. This fact was well known to my friends, and I think was understood by many citizens.

Duty to Other Nations

It soon became evident, however, that such a public statement on my part would be unwise from the point of view of sheer public interest. As President of the United States, it was my duty, with the aid of the Congress, to preserve our neutrality, to shape our program of defense to meet rapid changes, to keep our domestic affairs adjustified to shifting world conditions, and to sustain the policy of the good neighbor.

It was also my obvious duty to maintain to the utmost the influence of this mighty Nation in our effort to prevent the spread of war, and to sustain by all legal means those Governments threatened by other Governments which had rejected the principles of democracy.

Swiftly moving foreign events made necessary swift action at home and beyond the seas. Plans for national defense had to be expanded and adjusted to meet new forms of warfare. American citizens and their welfare had to be safeguarded in many foreign zones of danger. National unity in the United States became a crying essential in the face of the development of unbelievable types of espionage and international treachery.

Every day that passed called for the postponement of personal plans and partisan debate until the latest possible moment. The normal conditions under which I would have made public declaration of my personal desires were gone.

Thinking solely of the national good and of the international scene, I came to the reluctant conclusion that such declaration should not be made before the national convention. It was accordingly made to you within an hour after the permanent organization of the Convention.

Beyond Call of Party

Like any other man, I am complimented by the honor you have done me. But I know you will understand the spirit in which I say that no call of party alone would prevail upon me to accept re-election to the Presidency.

The real decision to be made in these circumstances is not the acceptance of a nomination, but rather an ultimate willingness to serve if chosen by the electorate. Many considerations enter into this decision.

During the past few months, with due Congressional approval, we have been taking steps to implement the total defense of America. I cannot forget that in carrying out this program I have drafted into the service of the nation many men and women, taking them away from important private occupations, calling them suddenly from their homes and their businesses. I have asked them to leave their own work, and to contribute their skill and experience to the cause of their Nation.

I, as the head of their government, have asked them to do this. Regardless of party, regardless of personal convenience, they came—they answered the call. Every single one of them, with one exception, has come to Washington to serve.

These people, who have placed patriotism above all else, represent those who have made their way to the top of their professions or industries through proven skill and experience.

But they alone could not be enough to meet the needs of the times.

Just as a system of national defense based on man power alone, without the mechanized equipment of modern warfare is totally insufficient for adequate defense, so also planes and guns and tanks are wholly insufficient unless they are implemented by the power of men trained to use them.

Selection by Draft

Such manpower consists not only of pilots and gunners and infantry and those who operate tanks. For every individual in actual combat service, it is necessary for adequate defense that we have ready at hand at least four or five other trained individuals organized for noncombat service.

Because of the millions of citizens involved in the conduct of defense, most right thinking persons are agreed that some form of selection by draft is as necessary and as fair today as it was in 1917 and 1918.

Nearly every American is willing to do his share or her share to defend the United States. It is neither just nor efficient to permit the task to fall upon any one section, or any one group. For every section and every group depend for their existence upon the survival of the Nation as a whole.

Lying awake, as I have, on many nights, I have asked myself whether I have the right, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, to call on men and women to serve their country or to train themselves to serve and, at the same time, decline to serve my country in my own personal capacity, if I am called upon to do so by the people of my country.

In times like these—in times of great tension, of great crisis—the compass of the world narrows to a single fact. The fact which dominates our world is the fact of armed aggression, the fact of successful armed aggression, aimed at the form of government, the kind of society we in the United States have chosen and established for ourselves. It is a fact which no one any longer doubts—which no one is any longer able to ignore.

It is not an ordinary war. It is a revolution imposed by force of arms, which threatens all men everywhere. It is a revolution which proposes not to set men free but to reduce them to slavery—to reduce them to slavery in the interest of a dictatorship which has already shown the nature and the extent of the advantage which it hopes to obtain.

"First Obligation"

This is the fact which dominates our world and which dominates the lives of all of us. In the face of the danger which confronts our time, no individual retains or can hope to retain, the right of personal choice which free men enjoy in times of peace. He has a first obligation to serve in the defense of our institutions of freedom—a first obligation to serve his country in whatever capacity his country finds him useful.

Like mose men of my age, I had made plans for myself, plans for a private life of my own choice and for my own satisfaction to begin in January, 1941. These plans, like so many other plans, had been made in a world which now seems as distant as another planet. Today all private plans, all private lives have been repealed by an overriding public danger. In the face of that public danger all those who can be of service to the republic have no choice but to offer themselves for service in those capacities for which they may be fitted.

Those are the reasons why I have had to admit to myself, and now to state to you, that my conscience will not let me turn my back upon a call to service.

The right to make that call rests with the people through the American method of a free election. Only the people themselves can draft a President. If such a draft should be made upon me, I say, in the utmost simplicity, I will, with God's help, continue to serve with the best of my ability and with the fullness of my strength.

To you, the delegates to this Convention, I express my gratitude for the selection of Henry Wallace for the high office of Vice-President of the United States. His first-hand knowledge of the problems of government in every sphere of life and in every part of the Nation—and indeed of the whole world—qualifies him without reservation. His practical idealism will be of great service to me individividly and the Nation as a whole.

And to the Chairman of the National Committee and Postmaster General—my old friend Jim Farley—I send, as I have often before, my affectionate greetings.

All of us are sure that he will continue to give all of the leadership and support he possibly can to the cause of American democracy.

In some respects the next few months will be different from the usual national campaigns of recent years.

Events Move Rapidly

Most of you know how important it is that the President in these days remain close to the seat of government. Since last summer I have been compelled to abandon proposed journeys to inspect many of our national projects from the Alleghanies to the Pacific Coast.

Events move so fast in other parts of the world that it has become my duty to remain either in the White House or at some near-by point where I can reach Washington and even Europe and Asia by direct telephone—where, if need be, I can be back at my desk in the space of a very few hours. In addition, the splendid work of the new defense machinery will require me to spend vastly more time in conference with the responsible administrative heads under me. Finally, the added task which the present crisis has imposed upon the Congress, compelling them to forego their usual adjournment, calls for constant co-operation between the executive and legislative branches, to the efficiency of which I am glad now to pay tribute.

I do expect, of course, during the coming months to make my usual periodic reports to the country through the medium of press conferences and radio talks.

I shall not have the time or the inclination to engage in purely political debate. But I shall never be loathe to call the attention of the Nation to deliberate or unwitting falsifications of fact, which are sometimes made by political candidates.

I have spoken to you in a very informal and personal way. The exigencies of the day require, however, that I also talk with you about things which transcend any personality and go deeply to the roots of American civilization.

Our lives have been based on those fundamental freedoms and liberties which we have cherished for a century and a half. The establishment of them and the preservation of them in each succeeding generation have been accomplished through the processes of free elective government—the democratic-republican form, based on the representative system and the coordination of the executive, the legislative, and the judicial branches.

The task of safeguarding our institutions is twofold. One must be accomplished, if it becomes necessary, by the armed defense forces of the Nation. The other, by the united effort of the men and women of the country, to make our federal and state and local governments responsive to the growing requirements of modern democracy.

March of Democracy

There have been occasions when reactions in the march of democracy have set in, and forward-looking progress has seemed to stop.

But such periods have been followed by liberal and progressive times which have enabled the Nation to catch up with new developments in fulfilling new human needs. Such a time has been the past seven years. Because we had seemed to lag in previous years, we have had to develop, speedily and efficiently, the answers to aspirations which had come from every State and every family in the land.

We have sometimes called it social legislation; we have sometimes called it legislation to end abuses of the past; we have sometimes called it legislation to better the condition of life of the many millions of our fellow citizens, who could not have the essentials of life or hope for an American standard of living.

Some have labeled it a wider and more equitable distribution of wealth in our land. It has included among its aims, to liberalize and broaden the control of vast industries—lodged today in the hands of a relatively small group of individuals of very great financial power.

All of these definitions and labels are essentially the expression of one consistent thought. They represent a constantly growing sense of human decency throughout our nation.

This sense of human decency is happily confined to no group or class. You will find it in the humblest home. You will find it among those who toil, and among the shopkeepers and the farmers of the nation. You find it to a growing degree, even among those who are listed in that top group which has so much control over the industrial and financial structure of the nation.

Therefore, this urge of humanity can by no means be labeled a war of class against class. It is rather a war against poverty and suffering and ill-health and insecurity, in which all classes are joining in the interest of a sound and enduring democracy.

Much Remains to Be Done

I do not believe for a moment that we have fully answered all of the needs of human security. But we have covered much of the road. I need not catalogue the milestones of seven years. For every individual and every family in the whole land knows that the average of their personal lives has been made safer and sounder and happier than it has ever been before. I do not think they want the gains in these directions to be repealed or even to be placed in charge of those who would give them mere lip-service with no heart service.

Very much more remains to be done, and I think the voters want the task entrusted to those who believe that the words "human betterment" apply to poor and rich alike.

And I have a sneaking suspicion, too, that voters will smile at charges of inefficiency against a Government which has boldly met the enormous problems of banking, finance and industry which the great efficient bankers and industrialists of the Republican Party left in such hopeless chaos in 1933.

But we all know that our progress at home and in the other American nations toward this realization of a better human decency — progress along free lines—is gravely endangered by what is happening to other continents. In Europe, many nations, through dictatorships or invasions, have been compelled to adopt forms of government which some call "new and efficient."

They are not new; they are only a relapse—a relapse into ancient history. The omnipotent rulers of the greater part of modern Europe have guaranteed efficiency, and work, and a type of security.

But the slaves who built the Pyramids for the glory of the Pharaohs of Egypt had that kind of security, that kind of efficiency, that kind of corporative state.

So did the inhabitants of that world which extended from Britain to Persia under the undisputed rule of the proconsuls sent from Rome.

So did the henchmen, the tradesmen, the mercenaries and the slaves of the feudal system which dominated Europe a thousand years ago.

So did the people of those nations of Europe who received their kings and their government at the whim of the conquering Napoleon.

Whatever its new trappings and new slogans, tyranny is the oldest and most discredited rule known to history. And whenever tyranny has replaced a more human form of government, it has been due more to internal causes than external. Democracy can thrive only when it enlists the devotion of those whom Lincoln called the common people. It can hold that devotion only when it adequately respects their dignity by so ordering society as to assure to the masses of men and women reasonable security and hope for themselves and for their children.

No Abandoning of Democracy

We in our democracy, and those who live in still unconquered democracies, will never willingly descend to any form of this so-called security of efficiency which calls for the abandonment of other securities more vital to the dignity of man. It is our credo—unshakable to the end—that we must live under the liberties that were first heralded by Magna Carta and placed into glorious operation through the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the Bill of Rights.

The Government of the United States for the past seven years has had the courage openly to oppose by every peaceful means the spread of the dictator form of government. If our own Government passes to other hands next January—untried hands, inexperienced hands—we can merely hope and pray that they will not substitute appeasement and compromise with those who seek to destroy all democracies everywhere.

I would not undo, if I could, the efforts I made to prevent war from the moment it was threatened and to restrict the area of carnage, down to the last minute. I do not now soften the condemnation expressed by Secretary Hull and myself from time to time for the acts of aggression that have wiped out ancient liberty-loving, peace-pursuing countries which had scrupulously maintained neutrality. I do not recant the sentiments of sympathy with all free peoples resisting such aggression, or begrudge the material aid given to them. I do not regret my consistent endeavor to awaken this country to the menace for us and for all we hold dear.

Defied "Fifth Column"

I have pursued these efforts in the face of appeaser "fifth columnists" who charged me with hysteria and war-mongering. But I felt it my duty to arouse my countrymen to the danger of the new forces loose in the world.

So long as I am President, I will do all I can to insure that that foreign policy remain our foreign policy.

All that I have done to maintain the peace of this country and to prepare it morally, as well as physically, for whatever contingencies may be in store, I submit to the judgment of my countrymen.

We face one of the great choices of history.

It is not alone a choice of government by the people versus dictatorship

It is not alone a choice of freedom versus slavery.

It is not alone a choice between moving forward or falling back.

It is all of these rolled into one.

It is the continuance of civilization as we know it versus the ultimate destruction of all we have held dear—religion against godlessness; the ideal of justice against the practice of force, moral decency versus the firing squad; courage to speak out, and to act, versus the false lullaby of appeasement.

A selfish and greedy people cannot be free.

The American people must decide whether these things are worth making sacrifices of money, of energy, of self. They will not decide by listening to mere words or by reading mere pledges, interpretations and claims. They will decide on the record—the record as it has been made—the record of things as they are.

The American people will sustain the progress of a representative democracy, asking the divine blessing as they face the future with courage and with faith.

Utility Bond Decision Sought By Vote in Washington State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash.—"Initiative 139" is holding a good share of voter interest in this State, for the reason that it focuses on the big issue—the conflict between public and private ownership of utilities.

Proponents of Initiative 139, which requires a vote of the people before Public Utility District revenue bonds may be issued, maintain that it is not aimed at the P. U. D.'s, but is only a measure to "let the people vote." Senator Homer T. Bone, campaigning against the proposed measure, argues that "the issue is not whether the people shall vote, but is a smart way of inducing citizens to fight the battles of the power companies for them."

In their presentation of the proposal, the "Let the People Vote League" appeals to the public on the score "that no public debt should be incurred without public approval, that P. U. D. commissioners can now incur unlimited public debt without voter approval." It is only a ruling, they point out, which is applied to other districts such as the port districts and the school districts. In reply, A. L. King, P. U. D. Commissioner, says:

"Here comes the joker. The measure provides that the election is not valid unless a number of voters participate in it not less than 50 per cent of the votes cast at the last preceding general county election. Anyone familiar with elections held in school districts, port districts or other municipalities will recognize instantly that a power district would have about as much chance to meet this requirement as to reach the man in the moon."

On Municipal Side

Municipal power departments such as Seattle and Tacoma City Light, it is argued, are not required to get the consent of voters before issuing revenue bonds, and Senator Bone shows that private power companies would struggle desperately against any ruling permitting their stockholders to vote on the issuance of bonds.

One of the most debated points at issue is that the voters would stand responsible in the end for any defaulting in payment of revenue bonds issued. The Washington State Grange calls attention to the fact that these are revenue, not obligation, bonds, and that "since revenue bonds are issued only against the future earnings of the utility, they automatically guarantee the soundness of the project financed, thus obviating the necessity of a costly approving election."

Met From Revenues

Senator Bone refers to a decision of the State Supreme Court, which ruled that such revenue bonds involving general indebtedness should be met from revenues and not placed upon the shoulders of taxpayers.

To all these points the League sponsoring the measure replies that P. U. D. Commissioners, regardless of whether they know anything about manufacturing, selling, distribution current—or collecting for it—have unlimited powers in spending. Also, in order to make the revenues pay the bills, they have the power to raise rates.

Even more militant than argument over the particular points involved in the Initiative are questions as to the backing of the proposal. The State Grange calls it "an obviously well-financed campaign" and "a thinly disguised attempt by the private power corporations of Boston and New York to cripple the rural people's utility districts in this State."

Mississippi River Has Own Navy Of Privately-Owned Motorboats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAVENPORT, Iowa—The Mississippi River has a "navy" of its own.

Far from the clashes in Europe, America's "Father of Waters" today is under strict guardianship of one of the United States Coast Guard's newest "mosquito fleets"—12 privately-owned power launches.

Recently commissioned as a Coast Guard defense unit, the power-boat fleet is charged specifically with effectively patrolling the Nation's chief inland waterway in this vicinity, giving attention to the long string of river dams hereabouts and territory in the neighborhood of the Rock Island, Ill., arsenal.

Organization of the power-boat fleet, which has been taking place gradually over the past several months, is a part of the Federal Government's plan to assure adequate defense facilities for all inland streams as well as to provide for the Navy's defense of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

Members of the fleet here, all of whom have been or will be commissioned in the Coast Guard Reserve Service, say defense measures necessary to date have been so few that, as a means of keeping the organization "on it's toes," they are starting a program of instruction for civilian owners of small craft and commercial owners of barges and the like in safe navigation. Attempts are to be made, they declare, to put a halt to "haphazard" operation of boats on this part of the river and to instruct those operating boats in the proper methods for meeting emergencies.

Haryl Simmons, who is commander of the new fleet, has announced that more boats and pilots will be added to the flotilla in the months ahead. "Government examinations of a rigorous nature are given all applicants," he said, "and we now have a number of men studying in preparation for it. When the flotilla is brought up to 'strength,' officers will be chosen for subordinate posts," he added.

Dies Declares U. S. Is Prey Of 'Fifth Column'

HOUSTON, Texas, July 19 (AP)—Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, told the Elks National Convention yesterday "there is not a military secret of the United States which is not in the possession of Hitler and Stalin" and that "there is a 'fifth column' in this country better organized than those of fallen countries" of Europe.

The Chairman of the House Committee Investigating Unamerican Activities added, "It is high time for all of us to unite ourselves in this, the greatest democracy the world has ever seen."

The Elks considered the occasion so important that newspapermen were admitted to a lodge session for the first time.

After the session Mr. Dies professed alarm at reports that foreign spies have been operating throughout industrial sections of Texas and said he would conduct an investigation.

He added that "maps and photographs of all industrial plants in Southeast Texas have been made in the past four or five years and transferred to foreign countries."

Mr. Dies said he also had information that the names and addresses of all persons of German descent throughout Texas had been sent to foreign countries.

War Truce Advocate Arrested by British

LONDON, July 19 (AP)—Home Secretary Sir John Anderson announced in Commons yesterday the detention of Capt. Gordon Canning, who gained attention last March in connection with a purported German peace offer repudiated by the Germans.

Captain Canning is Treasurer of the British Council for Christian Settlement in Europe.

Southern Judge Speeds Through Jammed Docket

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 19 (AP)—There's nothing slow about Judge Richard E. Broome.

Finding a jammed docket of 190 cases, he got busy at 8:45 a. m. and disposed of every case by 12:05 p. m.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Increase income easily showing friends leading assortment. Cost 60c up. Good profits. 9 different boxes. 58 personals. Samples on approval. Doehla, S-40 Fitchburg, Mass.

SELL Christmas Cards. New "Beauty Queen" 21-card assortment sells $1—you make 50c. Outstanding value. appeal. Ten other assts. Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1 up. Samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex St., Dept. S-1, Boston, Mass.

SELL season's Christmas Card hit! America's finest 21-card assortment, $1 Profit 100%. Big selection assortments. Personal Christmas Cards low as 50 for $1. No experience necessary. Free samples. Wetmore & Sugden, 749 Monroe, Dept. 43, Rochester, N. Y.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKER-designer with many years' experience; owned shop; would like to connect with shop anywhere in south or west. Box S-198, 1499 Union Commerce Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS—Personal confidential service, low cost, terms. Write for free book, "How to Get Your Patent." L. F. RANDOLPH, Dept. 563, Washington, D. C.

RANCHES FOR SALE

BOYS' CAMP—10 cabins, large lodge, dwelling, pavilion; 320 acres; 16 miles from Bozeman; 18,000-acre stock ranch near Helena; splendid hunting. H. C. Skarie, Bozeman, Montana.

3400-ACRE farm and pasture land supporting 400 head of cattle; good water rights with crop and machinery at $12.50 per acre. R. F. BOHART, Bozeman, Montana.

REAL ESTATE

CAPE COD—Sound Side—For Sale, excellent choice of attractively furnished houses on sound, lakes or rivers; starting at $5000. Phone Harwich 410. SNOW REAL ESTATE, West Harwich, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 67 Riverside Drive (79th)—Lady will share her charming three-room apartment with girl; piano. ROSS, TR. 7-7438.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1939 ROADMASTER BUICK Sedan, 8 passenger; driven 4500 miles; original price $1745. MRS. GEORGE BOWLES, Plymouth, N. H.

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Summer Furniture, Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Inc., CENtre Newton 3900, Worcester 4-2097, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

CHAPPY HOURS!—Age 5-14, supervised activities, swimming; begins June 29th. Information, JANE BLAKE, Vales Gate, New York.

BOATS FOR SALE

HAKKERCRAFT Model, Scripps engine, H.P. 18, mahogany decks and seat; length 25', breadth 6'; capacity 9. Mrs. G. Bowles, Plymouth, N. H.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FIVE-ROOM furnished cottage, modern conveniences, beautiful view; near White Mountains; reasonable rates. DWIGHT P. CHILD, Woodsville, N. H.

KIMBALL BEACH, Hingham, Mass.—16 miles from Boston; attractively furnished summer cottage; all modern conveniences; refined neighborhood; 150 feet from beach; sacrifice price. Write E. C. Smith, owner or call Hingham 0587-M.

COUNTRY BOARD

QUIET meditation, beautiful scenery, good food, pleasant rooms, all improvements, loving hospitality; reasonable, booklets. THE FULLER REST, Wellsboro, Pa., R. D. No. 8.

VERMONT—Accommodate 2 women or couple; farmhouse on lake, restful; bathing; good beds; excellent board; very reasonable. Write for particulars. Box 7, Morgan, Vt.

WESTPORT, CONN.—Attractive, comfortable rooms in artistically remodeled old barn; excellent meals; near station, village, beach. Casa Pittoresca, 438 Compo Road, Westport 3680.

DANCING

COME, improve your dancing for vacation; social class, special rates for couples. PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th, N. Y. C.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston.—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

HELP WANTED—MEN

SERVICE MANAGER to take charge automotive electrical shop; must be capable repairing all makes of radios, both home, auto; position open in Richmond, Va.; give character refs and qualifications. Reply CHARLES H. WOODWARD, 321 Northside Ave., Richmond, Va.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG. 2125. Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE B. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2100.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, Central Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.—Full or part time. Write Box S-58, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SMALL OFFICE with or without telephone service; overlooking Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Tro. 2200.

ORGANISTS WANTED

ORGANIST—FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.; AUDITIONS IMMEDIATELY.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN—A vacation place of distinction offers you comfort, enjoyment and refreshment; folder. MR. and MRS. E. F. ENGLE, Mgrs. Bantam Lake, P. O. Lakeside, Conn. Rates from $22.50.

CAPE COD, MASS.—Spend vacation at Hyannis; modern home, rest, study, recreation, seashore. Ruth Holloway, 300 Sea St. Select clientele.

HARVARD, MASS.—Attractive private home off State road; modern conveniences, glass and screen spacious piazzas; excellent food; price on application; ready July 1. Mrs. Carl Dickinson.

SHAWMONT, 17 Ocean Avenue, Ocean Grove, N. J. A Better Class House. Directly on Beach. Modern Accommodations at Modest Rates. Clean—Cool—Inquiry Invited. I. A. SHAW.

RADIO SERVICE

RADIO—SERVICE Guaranteed, efficient, reasonable. AUdubon 3-3502, N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Furn. and unfurn. apts. for immediate or Sept. 1st occupancy; houses for sale or rent. HOWARD E. WHITING, 4 Brattle Street, Kir. 6502.

SCITUATE CENTER—Estate of 28 acres off Route 3-A for sale. Rear of property largely wooded, with grand old trees, excellent for development. Cottage type house, stone foundation, on 3 acre cleared section facing First Parish Road, and amid fine shade trees, shrubbery and lawn, can, with some remodeling, be made a delightful year-round home. To settle estate will sell for $5,000. FRANKLIN J. ROSS, 46 French St., Scituate Center, Mass. Tel. 250.

Shore front property of 1500 feet about 10 acres at Mystic, Connecticut; six to eight feet above highest tide; adjoins high grade summer colony; fine off shore view; will sell all or sizeable part. Box D-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS AND BOARD

PAYING guests; home to share; large brick colonial mansion, 2 single, 1 double room, available with board, $15-$25 weekly. MRS. MARY CHRISTE (Tel. 91), Nexell Farm, West Newbury, Mass.

WAKEFIELD, MASS.—Guest and vacation home, elderly people welcomed; quiet, pleasant environment; meals; near trains and bus. Crystal 1187-M.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

KENNEBUNK, ME., SMITH'S—Vacationists ideal for our guests; near beaches; golf, tennis; attractive rooms; restful location. Tel. 178.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—EXCLUSIVELY FOR WOMEN—REFINED and economical residence with complete maid service and excellent housekeeping facilities; transient or permanent guests. Cyll, resident manager, KEN. 1902, 1126 Boylston St.

hotel Minerva, 214 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Opp. The Mother Church. A convenient place to stop when in Boston. Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00. Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00.

25th Year Monitor Advertising

KEW GARDENS, Long Island, N. Y.—Attractively furnished, quiet; sun porch, 2 closets, 4 windows, twin beds; also large single bath overlooking garden; adult family—2 business persons, 1 minute to 8th Ave. express. Telephone after 3—Virginia 9-3682.

N. Y. C. (180th), 447 Fort Washington (Apt. 64)—Large, attractively furnished room, private lavatory, elevator; reasonable; convenient transportation. WA. 8-1158.

N. Y. C., 495 West End Ave. (84th)—Homelike single, double, semi-private bath; kitchen privilege; moderate. SU. 7-7875.

N. Y. C., 101 West 55th—Desirable room for a woman; sunny, large closet. CIRCLE 7-6300, Apt. 7-A. MRS. MILLS.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Summer resort; ocean front; attractive rooms and small apartments; bathing; sun-deck. MIR-A-MAR, 939 4th St.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—Two minutes drive from beach and restaurants; attractive, cool rooms; reasonable rates. 177 Redington St., Lynn 3-8828.

VISITING N. Y. C.? $1.00 daily, $6.00 weekly. Private bath, kitchenette. $12.50). IRMA THOMPSON, 925 West End (105th), AC. 2-8182.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic. Rotaries, C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COUPLE, refined, with girl 13, wants position in motherless home or where servant type not desired, housekeeper, gardener; poultry experience. Box 72, Farminsdale, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COLLEGE student available as reliable chauffeur-guide for visitors; reasonable rates. CEN Newton 0015-W, ALLEN SHOOP, 8 Vaughn Ave., Newton Highlands, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION (American citizen) wishes position; good sewer; will travel. RH 4-8947, Write Elisabeth Froedrich, 178 East 80th St., N. Y. C.

SECRETARY - companion, young, charming, versatile, experienced; drives car; permanent good position desired. Box D-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

IN THE HEART OF THE CATSKILLS—ELIZABETH HOUSE, Big Indian, N. Y. Pine Hill 2686—All improvements, sports, bathing; excellent table; ask for booklets; $15.00 up; cottages for rent. E. HERRMANN.

PEAKS ISLAND, MAINE—Oceanic House; beautiful location; pleasant rooms; excellent meals; ideal for rest and study; near places of interest; $18-$25 per week.

SHADYKNOLL—Picturesque six acres near Rumson, fine ocean bathing, tennis, golf, riding, boating; excellent food, private baths, restricted; $18-$23; booklet. VANHORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

SUMMER HOMES

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.—ISLAND SUMMER HOME—60 ft. auto bridge, nearly new house; 5 family bedrooms, 3 baths, 3 fireplaces, 2 maids' rooms. Oil furnace, electric lights, electric and gas cooking. 1100 ft. elevation. Privacy of 3-acre island forested with pine, birch, maple, blueberries. Private bathing beach, safe for children. Tennis court, 15 min. speech, 18-hole golf course. 3-car garage; chauffeur's room, 2-stall boathouse, wharf, 30 MPH Chris-Craft speedboat. Flower and vegetable gardens. Sale price 40% of cost. Your broker or P. S. SNYDER, 400 Arsenal St., Watertown, Mass. phone MIDdlesex 0700 mornings, WINchester 0753 evenings.

SUMMER RENTALS

WEST DENNIS on CAPE COD—Cottage, price reasonable. Apply MRS. MABEL F. SKINNER, 40 Spruce St., Malden, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SINGERS WANTED to train for WORLD'S FAIR CONCERT and Radio. Small Fee. Robert Malone, Choral Coll., 5-9739, R. C. A. Victor Superior recordings. N. Y. C.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

CHARLES B. PERHAM—Sales and Service—Ford—and Repairs—Used Cars—Arl. 2433—295 Broadway

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St., Ken. 0848, Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston.—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

HELP WANTED—MEN

SERVICE MANAGER to take charge automotive electrical shop; must be capable repairing all makes of radios, both home, auto; position open in Richmond, Va.; give character refs and qualifications. Reply CHARLES H. WOODWARD, 321 Northside Ave., Richmond, Va.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG. 2125. Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE B. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2100.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, Central Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.—Full or part time. Write Box S-58, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SMALL OFFICE with or without telephone service; overlooking Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Tro. 2200.

ORGANISTS WANTED

ORGANIST—FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.; AUDITIONS IMMEDIATELY.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN—A vacation place of distinction offers you comfort, enjoyment and refreshment; folder. MR. and MRS. E. F. ENGLE, Mgrs. Bantam Lake, P. O. Lakeside, Conn. Rates from $22.50.

CAPE COD, MASS.—Spend vacation at Hyannis; modern home, rest, study, recreation, seashore. Ruth Holloway, 300 Sea St. Select clientele.

HARVARD, MASS.—Attractive private home off State road; modern conveniences, glass and screen spacious piazzas; excellent food; price on application; ready July 1. Mrs. Carl Dickinson.

SHAWMONT, 17 Ocean Avenue, Ocean Grove, N. J. A Better Class House. Directly on Beach. Modern Accommodations at Modest Rates. Clean—Cool—Inquiry Invited. I. A. SHAW.

RADIO SERVICE

RADIO—SERVICE Guaranteed, efficient, reasonable. AUdubon 3-3502, N. Y. C.

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**SITU

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

Interior Decorating Fine Furniture
At Prices You'll Find Moderate
Anderson & Ruffo
Furniture • Rugs • Draperies
30 Dunster St. at Harvard Sq. Tro. 3344

Drink Moxie
A Delicious Thirst-Quencher

36 Brattle Street
Kir. 7515
GEORGE H. STOCKWELL

CONCORD

WOMEN'S DRESSES
We are prepared for the coming hot weather with a very complete line of Sheer Dresses.
Priced $2.00—$2.98—$3.98
J. P. NOURSE INC.
MAIN STREET CONCORD 371-W

DEDHAM

D. F. MAHER CO.
ESTAB. 1910
Plumbing, Heating
Furnace Work
NORGE HOME APPLIANCES
Same Personnel
11 Eastern Avenue Tel. Ded. 0130
Jos. Crespi, Prop. Res. Ded. 0507

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HILLS
Fresh Fruit Drinks
Ice Cream (Hoods)
Sandwiches — Salads
408 MAIN STREET TEL. 3899

The New Ford V8 on Display
Authorized Sales and Service
Fitchburg Motor Sales, Inc.
21 WILLOW STREET

Radio
and Electrical Appliance Service
Serving Fitchburg and Communities Within a 25-Mile Radius
Consult
PAUL SCHROTH
67 Electric Ave., Fitchburg Tel. 2134
Reasonable Rates

For Comfort on Your Vacation, take along a
Palm Beach Suit
We have a big assortment.
W. G. PAYSON CO.
274 Main Street

At Rice's—
A thousand lovely Wedding Gifts from $1.00 to $100.00
Lenox China and Spode China
RICE & CO.
Jewelers F. W. RICE 350 Main St.

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN COMPANY 1940
1885
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

Gasoline and Motor Oil
Watch for the SINCLAIR sign
SINCLAIR HC GASOLINE
ROY'S SERVICE STATION
101 Main Street

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods

HAVERHILL

UNMISTAKABLE
is the quality of Individual dry-cleaning. Try it . . . See if you're not delighted.
PHONE 1-6-4
Individual Family Laundry
Launderers—Dry Cleaners

FRANK E. BARNES
Member American Institute of Decorators
INTERIOR DESIGNER
98 Merrimack Street Tel. 5472

PARK & POLLARD FEEDS
Anthracite—COAL—Bituminous
New England Coke
ELLISON COAL & GRAIN CO.
15-21 Middlesex Street
TEL. 44 HAVERHILL, MASS.

Exceptional
Mark Down Sale
on Hart Schaffner & Marx and other good clothes.
Save ¼ to ⅓ on
Worsteds, Tweeds and Summer Clothes
GERROS' MEN'S SHOP
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE

JULY CLEARANCE SALE
New York Specialty Shop
12 MERRIMACK STREET

HINGHAM

DYKEMAN'S MARKET
HING. 0091-0092

King Arthur Flour	24½ lb. bag	1.09
Ten-B-Low Ice Cream Mix	can	.25
Grapefruit Juice	46 oz. tin	2 for .38
	18 oz. tin	3 for .28
Sunshine Krispy Crackers and pkg. Treasure Wafers	6 oz. pkg.	.15

Choice meats and poultry cut and dressed to order.
Courteous Service Prompt Delivery

MASSACHUSETTS

HOLYOKE

SEMI-ANNUAL
Clearaway Sale
now in progress
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

E. H. Allyn & Co.
INSURANCE
Of Every Description
AGENT—RALPH E. ARMSTRONG
Phoenix Building 598 Dwight St.

HYANNIS

Colonial Candle Co. of Cape Cod

One of New England's outstanding Gift Shops. Come and see our Candles dipped.
Ample parking space for customers
232 Main Street

Specialist in
Permanent Waving
René
Hairstylist and Coiffure Designer
Ph. Hyannis 772 3 Sherman Sq., Hyannis, Mass.

LAWRENCE

Friday and Saturday
JULY CLEARANCE
Values
in all departments
Cherry & Webb's

Hot Weather Specials
Polo Shirts, Wash Slacks, Slack Ensembles and Swim Suits
Earlington's SWEATERS
490 ESSEX ST. LAWRENCE MASS.

LEXINGTON

Colonial Garage, Inc.
Buick Dealer
1668 MASS. AVE. LEX. 0862

Complete Service on All Makes of Cars
OPEN 24 HOURS

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326
Choice Groceries. Carefully selected Meats and Poultry. Sea Foods. Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Prdoucts

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
MERRIMACK STREET
LOWELL, MASS.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328

E. A. Wilson Co.

CHERRY & WEBB'S
Give your precious furs the care they deserve
Cherry & Webb's operates the *only* CERTIFIED COLD FUR STORAGE VAULTS in Lowell.
Phone 7661. A Bonded Messenger will call for your coat.

for Better Heat at Lower Cost You'll Like
LowellCoke
LOWELL GAS CO.

LYNN

Men! Sale of
WHITE SHIRTS
Fine quality broadcloth shirts with attached collars. Usually you'd pay $1.65 for this quality! A Goddard Bros. Feature $1.19 at.....
ORDER BY PHONE IF YOU WISH
JUST CALL LY 2-3737
Goddard Bros
Market Street, Lynn, Massachusetts

Select your bright
NEW FASHIONS
for beach or mountains
at
T. W. ROGERS CO.
Department Store Union Street

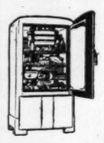
MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Malden 3708-W 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MIDSUMMER SALE
COATS—SUITS—DRESSES—HATS
Hardwick's
EXCHANGE STREET AT MIDDLESEX
MALDEN MASSACHUSETTS

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN
(Continued)

AT KOTZEN'S
LOOK at the size at the name at the price

KELVINATOR
6 cu. ft. size priced at only
$114.75
Plus small carrying charge for Budget Payments
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454 Main Street, Malden
Open Thurs. and Sat. Evenings

CURTAINS and DRAPERIES
for your home
We carry a complete line.
Curtains $1.00 up
Draperies $1.69 up
Special order work is our specialty

Jones Stores, Inc.
116 Pleasant St., Malden

George Downie, Jeweler

28 Pleasant St., Malden
We carry a complete line of Jewelry, Watches, Silverware, etc.

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
E. D. KAULBACK & SON
Florist
GEORGE H. PIKE
Prop.
160 PLEASANT STREET
Tel. MAL. 0500

FREEMAN'S
Complete Tailoring Service
Fur Repairing and Storage
3-HOUR SERVICE
Tel. MAL. 2832 Est. 1892
226 Pleasant St. We Call and Deliver

MARLBORO

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BABCOCK'S MARKET
Meats—Groceries—Fish—Fruit Vegetables
Main at E. Main Street Tel. 152

COAL and COKE
Range and Fuel Oils
Marlborough Coal Co.
Tel. 372—373

MEDFORD

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 6500 364 Boston Avenue

Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

Mobilgas Mobilubrication
DON'S SERVICE STATION
Friendly Service
Prompt— Efficient
Tire and Battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYSTIC 1895
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

Get your Monitor Advertised Products at
OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
MELROSE 1903

THE CALDWELL PRESS
DISTINCTIVE PRINTING
63 FLORENCE AVENUE

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

GARNISS MARKET
950 MAIN 163 W. EMERSON
463 FRANKLIN

FEARER'S SHOES
535 Main Street Mel. 2613-W
ENNA JETTICK for women
CHASE'S for children
DOUGLAS for men
Correct Fitting Our Specialty

NEEDHAM

Tel-NEE 2000
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOOD SPECIALISTS
with prices that appeal
ASK FOR OUR WEEKLY LIST

NEW BEDFORD

J. E. Michaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD
(Continued)

Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

Ready to use or put away
PARSONS Laundry Co., Inc.
Dial 6-8256 2-1652

BUSH & CO., INC.
J. T. CHAMPION, Mgr.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant Street Dial 5-7803 5-7804 3-0692

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone CENter Newton 2841-J 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE HAVE
Just the Kind of Mortgage You Want
May We Help You?
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
"The Place for My Savings"
We close Wednesdays at 12 noon.

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

NEWTON CENTER

Main office Cen. New. 4600
TEXACO
Cen. New. 3736
New. No. 1634
Cen. New. 0277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
SPECIAL SALE ON TIRES
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St. Cen. New. 0443

NEWTONVILLE

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

Our mission is to Insure Complete Satisfaction for our customers
JUST INSURANCE
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 AUSTIN ST. NEW. NO. 7304

NEWTON—West Newton

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

PITTSFIELD

BROWERS MARKET
The Accommodating Store
Fruits—Vegetables
Meats—Frosted Foods
Parking—Delivery Service
338 South St. at Bay State Rd.
Dial 7336—7337

Esso
MOTOR FUELS and LUBRICANTS
Tires—Batteries—Accessories
NEW & DANIELS
135 South Street Tel. 9575

Crosse & Blackwell Orange Marmalade
1-Lb. Jar 19c
KELSEY'S MARKET
76 NORTH STREET

Frankfurter and Hamburger Rolls
also Cookies for your picnic
E. F. Fish Bakery
289 NORTH STREET

Come to
The Harper Method Shop
for Shampooing—Permanent Waving
You will be delighted
MRS. ELSIE DUNTIN
Room 210 Tel. 2-1478 74 North St.

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

Visitors to Pittsfield!
A Cordial Invitation to Visit
England Brothers Beauty Salon
THIRD FLOOR
Most Modern Beauty Service
Staff of Experts
Prices Moderate
Tel. 5611 England Brothers

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

Highest Quality Dairy Products
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Grade A and Vitamin D Milk
DELICIA ICE CREAM
PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.
Frank A. Carroll, Mgr.
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

Fog and Driving Lamps
From $1.95 up
JACK ROSE, Inc.
78 WEST STREET

We have a splendid assortment of
Bathing Suits and Sports Wear
for your inspection
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

Delicious popcorn seasoned as you like it.
Home Made Candy Salted Nuts
THE KARMELKORN SHOP
424 NORTH STREET

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M, 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Be Smart!
Send your SUMMER WHITES to us
OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS CLEANSERS
Pres. 5000

After-Inventory Clearance Sale
Now in Progress
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Regular $2.00 and $3.00
Summer Handbags
$1.59
Many colors and materials from which to choose.
REMICK'S

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.
THE STREAMLINER SUPER MARKET
60 Franklin Street
Also
1177 Hancock Street
Pre. 1234

Woodward's Chevrolet
SALES and SERVICE
Selected Used Cars
Walter H. Woodward BLU. 9200
426 Adams St. East Milton

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

TROUP BROS.
Plumbing, Heating
PETRO OIL BURNERS
53 Franklin Street, Gra 5540

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

EDWARD LAPPIN
Plumbing and Heating
Gas Appliances
583 Main Street Tel. Read. 0461
Agents for Malden-Melrose Gas Co.

SHARON

The NEW V-8 FORD PRICES ARE LOW
SALES and SERVICE
37 POND ST. Tel. 684
SHARON MOTOR SALES, INC.

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 5883 10 a. m.-12 m. and 5-6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE
(Continued)

★Star Market Co.★
Genuine Spring
Lamb Legs lb. 21c
401 Highland Ave. at Davis Sq.

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALBERT COLLINGS
Painting and Decorating
Foreign and Domestic Wallpapers—New Ceilings
Floors Refinished
165 Oak Grove Ave. Tel. 3-5231

Frank M. Page, Inc.
Flowers
133 State St. Telephone 7-0235
Note change of address

NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES
INCORPORATED
Launderers and cleansers to fit every pocket book
Shirts Beautifully Laundered 2 for 25c
870 State St Phone 2-2138

LAUER'S
QUALITY MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
314-316 Bay Street Tel. 6-2744

STONEHAM

Did You Know?
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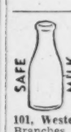

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Daily Features Page

In Lighter Vein

Lonesome

A little boy seeing two puppies playing together said to his mother, "Mother, I wish I were two little puppies."

His mother said: "Why do you want to be two?"

"So I can play together," replied the little fellow.

Not on the Level

Elevator Operator: "What floor?"

Passenger: "Seven and an eighth."

Elevator Operator: "Trying to be comical, eh?"

Passenger: "No; that's where you stopped last time when I said 'seven.'"

Waiting

The little girl was taken by her mother to see the flood-lighting of a beautiful monument. After admiring the sight the little girl was told that it was time to go home. Very reluctantly she replied, "I'm not going home yet, mother. I have only seen the light: I'm waiting to see the flood."

Milky Way

Spain, from all reports, is keeping right in step with modern scientific progress. For instance, in Spain you can now buy a sweater made out of skimmed milk.

One can imagine a customer walking into a clothing store in Madrid.

"I'd like to see a sweater," he requests.

"Yes, sir," bows the assistant. "What size, please?"

The customer scratches his head.

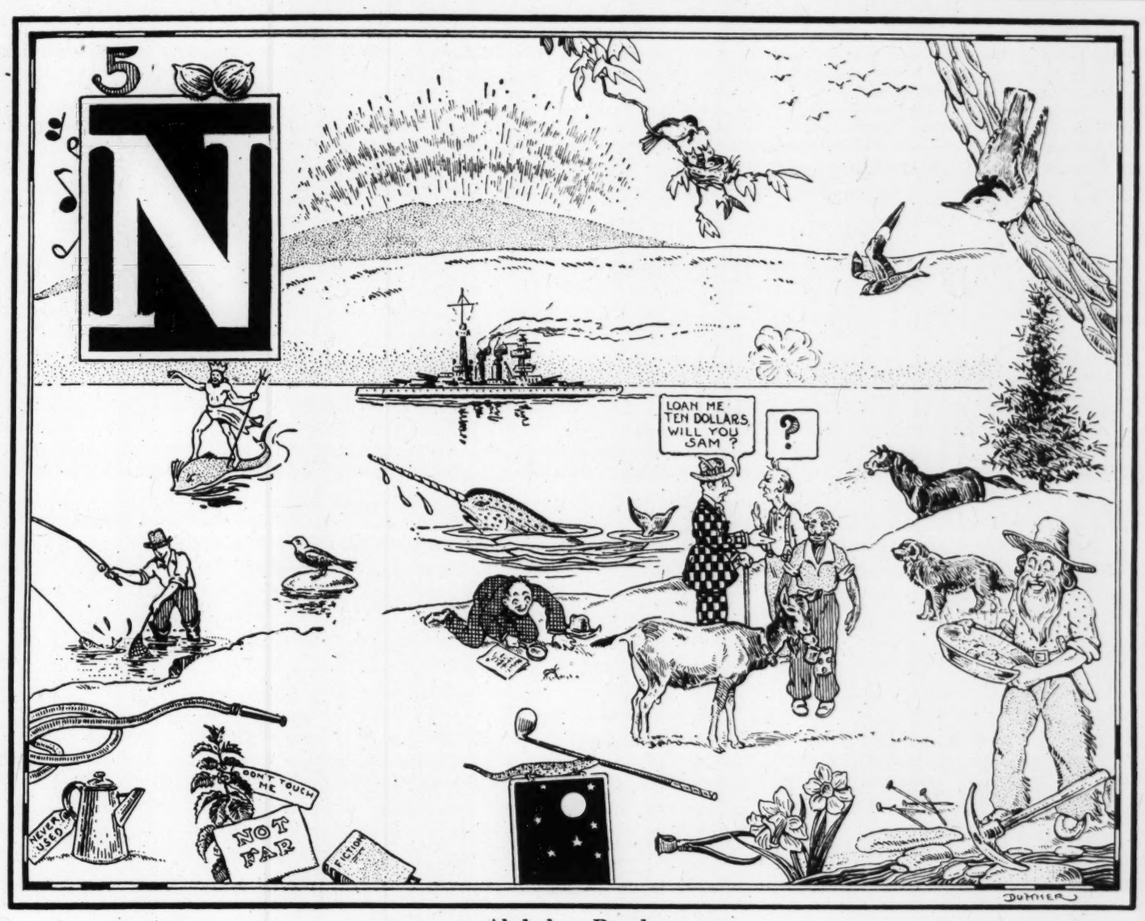
"I'm not sure," he replies, "but I think I take a size fourteen quarts and one pint!"—Tit-Bits.

Wild Life Aid

Fencing off 15 acres of his farm for wildlife, a North Dakota farmer says, "I believe that providing an area for the nesting and protection of wild life, grouse, Hungarian partridge, pheasants, and other birds will help me solve some of the insect problems on the farm."

Daily Quotation

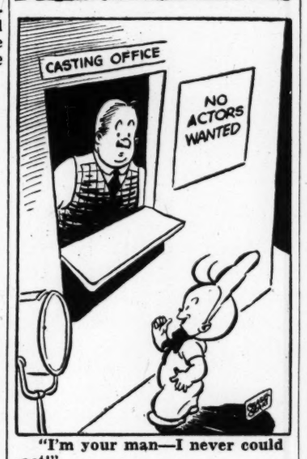
INDUSTRY, thrift, character are not conferred by act or law. Government cannot relieve from toil. It can provide no substitutes for rewards of service.—CALVIN COOLIDGE.



Alphabet Puzzle

How many words beginning with the letter shown can be applied to this picture? A careful search should reveal more than 30. Check your results with the list appearing elsewhere on this page.

Little Chauncey



"I'm your man—I never could act!"

Footnotes to History

The Prince of Wales

Toward the close of the thirteenth century, Saxon King Edward I determined once and for all to subdue the rebellious tribesmen dwelling in the hills of Wales. He chose this auspicious moment because David, last of the lineal princes of the Welsh, had been executed by the English as a traitor in 1283, and the hillsmen lacked a regent.

While prosecuting the war, Edward became a father. Because it was in those days the custom for a queen to follow her warrior husband on the battle trail, this baby boy was born at Carnarvon Castle, in Welsh territory.

Sensing the opportunity of uniting England and Wales in a common bond, Edward promised the defiant chiefs a prince born in Wales and unable even to speak English. The hillsmen gladly offered peace in return; and, although disconcerted on finding they had been duped, kept their pact.

Thus it was that Edward of Carnarvon became the first of England's twenty Princes of Wales. The first son born to an English sovereign does not necessarily inherit the title, however; for the honor must be formally bestowed by Parliament. Therefore, even should a son be born to King George VI, the child would not take automatic possession of the historic title relinquished by Edward VIII in 1936.—**Joseph A. Moore.**

Daily Anecdote

Garibaldi and the Lamb

One day, while General Garibaldi and his soldiers were passing through a country region in Italy, they met a shepherd who was looking for a lost lamb. The General, forgetting the trials and demands of war, ordered some of his soldiers to aid the shepherd in his search. After a very long time, they returned, without having found the lost lamb.

That night Garibaldi was missed by some of his men. A search was made. At last the General was found in a shed. He was lying upon a heap of straw, and safe beside him lay the lost lamb. Garibaldi's arm was thrown around the little creature which was nestled close to him. The tired soldier and the tired lamb were both asleep. The General had gone himself in search of the stray lamb, found it, and was bringing it home to the shepherd.

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Submarine Is Made to Submerge?

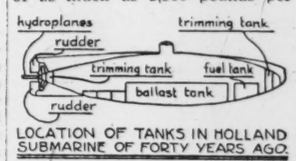
Submarines are made to submerge by reducing their buoyancy and making use of diving hydroplanes (horizontal diving rudders).

The buoyancy of the boat is reduced by opening valves which admit sea-water into the ballast tanks. In the double-hulled type of submarine, these tanks (and the fuel tanks) fill the space between the two hulls. In the single hull type of boat, the fuel and ballast tanks are inside the body of the submarine. The size and location or arrangement of the ballast tanks is of utmost importance in the successful operation of the submarine. They must be so distributed that when the ballast tanks are full the boat will still ride on an even keel.

The water-ballast space is divided into a number of self-contained compartments. In preparing to dive, first the "main ballast tanks" are filled. Water is also admitted to a "central" or "midship" tank. There are also two "trimming tanks," one toward the bow and the other toward the stern, to help keep the boat level as it loses buoyancy. Many submarines also have "compensating tanks" to compensate for the loss of weight due to fuel, lubricating oil, fresh water, and other weighty items consumed.

When the boat has been made almost as heavy as the water it displaces, it can be made to submerge by setting it in forward motion and using its horizontal rudders to direct its course downward, an operation similar to the more familiar use of vertical rudders to turn a ship to the right or to the left.

To restore the buoyancy, the sea-water is blown out of the ballast tanks by compressed air. This air may be carried in seamless steel containers under a pressure of as much as 2,500 pounds per square inch. Some submarines have their own air-compressors on board.



LOCATION OF TANKS IN HOLLAND SUBMARINE OF FORTY YEARS AGO.

When submerged, the submarine is constantly on the move. It is only stationary when floating at the surface or (in shallow water) when resting on the bottom.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Alphabet Puzzle Answers

Nalls, nanny narcissus, narwhal, naturalist, naval near, neck, necktie, neigh, Neptune, nest, net, nettle, new, Newfoundland newt, niblick night, nighthawk, nippers no, noddy northern lights, Norway spruce, notes novel, nozzle, nuggets, number, nuthatch, nuts.

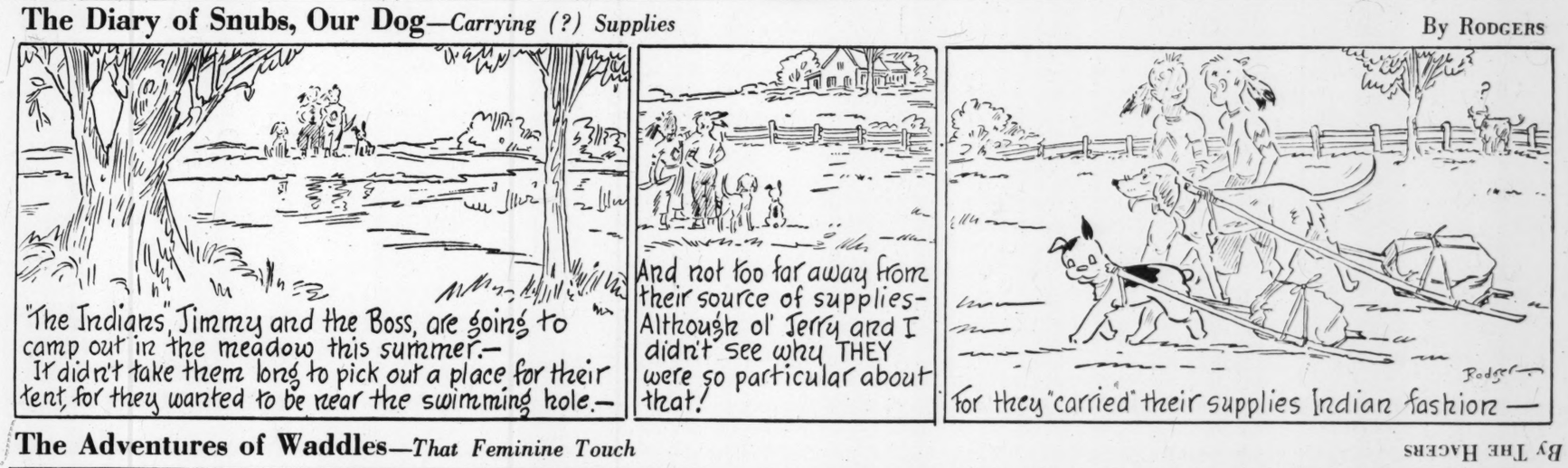
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Expert*

By LE PELLEY

AND WHERE ARE YOU GOING THIS FINE MORNING MARMADUKE ...?
TO WHACK A BIT OF GOLF OLD FELLOW ....
THIS IS GOING TO BE RICH ! WATCH HIM TRY TO HIT IT !
SMACKO
POOF... I GUESS I'LL SHOOT ANOTHER ONE
"THIS IS GOING TO BE RICH !" HA-HA-HA. I GUESS YOU'RE WEAK FROM LAUGHING !
OH MAY
LE Pelley

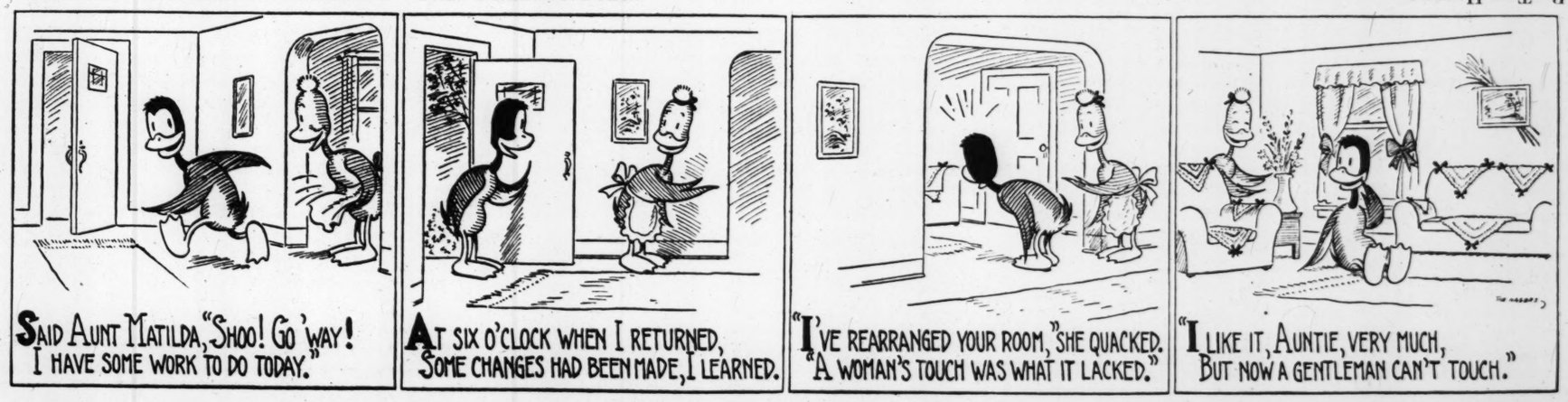
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Carrying (?) Supplies*

By RODGERS


"The Indians," Jimmy and the Boss, are going to camp out in the meadow this summer.— It didn't take them long to pick out a place for their tent, for they wanted to be near the swimming hole.—
And not too far away from their source of supplies— Although ol' Jerry and I didn't see why THEY were so particular about that!
for they "carried" their supplies Indian fashion —
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*That Feminine Touch*

By THE HACKERS


SAID AUNT MATILDA, "SHOO! GO 'WAY! I HAVE SOME WORK TO DO TODAY."
AT SIX O'CLOCK WHEN I RETURNED, SOME CHANGES HAD BEEN MADE, I LEARNED.
"I'VE REARRANGED YOUR ROOM," SHE QUACKED. "A WOMAN'S TOUCH WAS WHAT IT LACKED."
"I LIKE IT, AUNTIE, VERY MUCH, BUT NOW A GENTLEMAN CAN'T TOUCH."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Democratic Drama

The Greeks had a recipe for drama; the ending must be inevitable and unexpected. The Democratic convention at Chicago had both ingredients. Given the nature of the Democratic Party and the necessities of a campaign, there was bound to be a first-rate shindig followed by a love-feast. But the nature, either of the quarrel or the making-up, could hardly have been anticipated.

Democratic conventions are always undisciplined, always try to let every discordant element blow off steam, always disclose the irrepressible conflict between old-line, rural-minded Jeffersonians of the South and the boss-dominated, city-minded, labor-influenced machines of the North. At Chicago there were manifest also strong feelings against a third term, against dictation of the Vice-Presidential nomination, against the former Republicanism of Secretary Wallace, and against the whole experimental and centralizing trend of the New Deal.

In the final session of the convention these forces broke out. Boisterous and belligerent, delegates booed the running-mate chosen by the leader they had seemed so ready to follow blindly. Regardless of the chairman's warning that the Nation was listening in on their bickering and balking, they washed the party linen. And altogether they gave a performance of convention politics which sometimes annoyed, often amused the radio audience. The delays, and dissensions, even the ebullient vitality of democracy, may have alarmed citizens cognizant of grave dangers and the need for unity.

But in the end a large measure of unity and patriotism appeared, and the Wallace nomination was managed on the first ballot. Then the President, in one of the most eloquent and effective radio speeches of his career, turned the thoughts of delegates and listeners to larger questions where agreement is easier to obtain.

Beginning on a personal note, he seemed to be asking for an understanding of his motives and belief in his good faith. Declaring he had intended even until last Fall to retire, Mr. Roosevelt recounted the tremendous events which have pressed upon the Nation. The petty political maneuvering of the convention was forgotten. The President seemed to take his listeners into his study to face world problems. And then he pleaded that while he was drafting others for national service he could not refuse to be drafted.

Properly as the President's critics can question this, he sounded like a man who has convinced himself. And for those who believe that the people should take charge of the third term tradition, his statement that the people would decide whether or not he should be drafted places the campaign on a satisfactory basis in one respect. Rival candidates and his party could have complaints, and others may feel that the President should have been more straightforward and responsible in this matter. The opportunity now remains for the people to uphold the rule and imbed it impregnably in the American system.

In addition the President launched his campaign with a masterly display of political skill. For while talking to a convention he had controlled as party leader, he yet managed to place himself at the head of the people as a whole in their desire to defend democracy. For him this is to be a front-porch, or more accurately, a desk-chair campaign. He will speak as the head of the Government, carrying on the great task of arming the Nation and combatting aggression. And he will make the most of the keynote now sounded—blazing defiance of any appeasement, even apparently that in the Democratic platform.

When the Republican candidate, equally quick on his feet politically, equally opposed to dictators, opens up on the holes in the New Deal record and affirmatively launches his own program for obtaining national unity, economic recovery, and effective defense Mr. Roosevelt will appear more like a party leader, fighting on the defensive. But he has opened the campaign with a vigorous offensive—nonetheless effective for election purposes because it was directed chiefly at potential foreign enemies.

"Spain" Wants Gibraltar

General Franco's demand for return of Gibraltar to Spain could be foreseen the day Italy entered the war. However General Franco may phrase that demand, with whatever references to the legacy of Isabella and to Spanish glory, he cannot escape the inglorious implication that he is merely a subsidiary dictator, and Spain under him a subsidiary member of the totalitarian axis. When his paraders shout "Gibraltar: Spanish!" they are really saying, whether they know it or not, "Gibraltar: German and Italian."

Gibraltar has not been vital to Spanish existence. Britain once offered to return it in exchange for Florida or Minorca. But Gibraltar is important in Italy's scheme to become master of the Mediterranean. While the British hold Gibraltar, Italy is not master but prisoner in the Mediterranean. To spring the lock now might release Italian ships to aid Germany in the battle of Britain. To make General Franco doorman at the western end of the Mediterranean would be to make the eastern end less comfortable for the British, to make defense of the Suez Canal a difficult problem. Moreover, General Franco's co-operation is necessary to Germany and Italy to enable them to take Gibraltar.

Thus General Franco might reciprocate for favors done him in his war against the Spanish Republic. It does not matter, now, that not all these favors came from Rome and Berlin. General Franco must from the first have appreciated, if some leaders of democratic Europe did not, what his position would be if war came between the forces of totalitarianism and freedom.

In Pleasant By-ways

One item of news in the Berlin papers Tuesday was not about the war, and this very fact was so unusual that William L. Shirer, Columbia's radio correspondent, mentioned it. A commercial fisherman on Lake Geneva, said a Munich dispatch, caught a trout three feet long, weighing thirty pounds. Reporter Shirer said the story caused considerable excited comment in the German capital, which is used to reading and hearing only communiqués or new Government regulations.

Many in cities removed from the war zone, with eyes glued to the war bulletins or the market reports, and ears to the radio, need a reminder now and then, especially when the international situation is tense, that many, many people are still doing happy and normal things—like pulling in enormous fish, or sailing boats on peaceful waters, or playing sonatas, or painting pictures, or picking flowers. Turning thought into happy channels often is a necessary part of our daily experience, if we would benefit by all that this experience can offer us.

Reserves for Defense

The recent action of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in arranging for American purchase of 150,000 tons of rubber and 75,000 tons of tin to be kept solely as a military reserve deserves commendation as does also the action of the world tin and rubber regulatory committees in expanding the permissible export quotas practically to capacity.

The program should be given full speed ahead. Of the 85,000 tons of rubber obtained last year by barter for cotton, only some 20,000 tons had been delivered at the beginning of June and less than 30,000 tons by the end of last month. The Government's purchases of tin under the Strategic and Critical Minerals Act of 1939 have so far been insignificant, partly through Congressional niggardliness, partly through such requirements as that the tin must come to the United States in American ships.

The accumulation of a satisfactory stockpile of these commodities and other strategic minerals, should be hastened by all possible means. The United States would need in a military emergency tungsten, chromite, manganese, and numerous other less known materials. The program is an essential part of a whole defense policy. And for those who regret the expense, it has the added merit that all the money spent for such strategic stockpiles is subject to ultimate recapture The warehousing costs will be comparatively small, and the government is getting its supplies so far at prices which are considerably better than might have been expected for a program so belatedly undertaken.

The man who does nothing makes no mistakes, it is sometimes said. Oh, yes, he does. He makes the biggest mistake of all. He does nothing.

Our Readers Say—

Ships, Any Ships, for British Children

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Prime Minister Winston Churchill says: "We are fighting by ourselves—alone. But we are not fighting for ourselves—alone." The British people need all the help America can give them now. How very important that we should send Red Cross ships, or any ships, across for these innocent evacuees, not refugees, and give that brave Nation more courage and strength to fight this "war of peoples and of causes." It will be very difficult for these parents to part with their little ones, but it will at least ease some of their burden to know that their children are safe and loved in their temporary homes, while they are giving their undivided attention to the difficult task that is before them.

In II Corinthians we read: "For I mean not that other men be eased, and ye burdened: but . . . that now at this time your abundance may be a supply for their want."

This is not a selfish fight, and as Mr. Churchill says, "it is right to show that the good cause can command the means of survival." As Americans let us do our part to see that this "cause" be helped in every way we can. This is our "cause" too, "and having done all," we shall "stand." (Ephesians 6:13.) G. M.

Boston

"Civilized" German Infiltration

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The foreign policy of the Monitor is, it may be safely said, to lend support to Britain. As a means to this end, the Monitor points out our stake in the war, which takes root in the evils which it asserts would be ours if Germany won. History, I believe, shows that German infiltration in this hemisphere would be anything but violent, and would give us little occasion to use our vast proposed armaments. It would be carried out, if at all, by what we regard as civilized means.

It seems to me that it is very speculative to say that Germany's attitude would be anything but friendly toward America. The German people are essentially honest in their business dealings, and they have not shown that their militarism will leave the bounds of Europe. The British have shown that their mentality is such that foreign conquest and maintenance of it by the fleet and expeditionary force is their daily task. For peace in the Western World, Britain would obviously be the wrong fighting partner. Germany's brutal actions have lost them my sympathy. That is why I find it easy to say, "You can both watch out for yourselves." ROBERT C. MORTON

Cambridge, Mass.

[Editor's Note:

The history of Germany's colonial empire, even before the rise of Naziism, gives no promise that her militarism would not leave the bounds of Europe—unless restrained by superior sea power. Britain has been giving an increasing measure of self-government to her colonies.]

American Defense

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am writing this to compliment you on the stand you have taken about the United States in relation to the situation in Europe.

Being of French Huguenot descent on both sides, the defeat of the French saddens me greatly, even if they did bring it on themselves by their great stupidity in 1919, and ever since. Like all democracies, America seems more interested in party politics than in the good of the Nation. So we are caught with a small old-fashioned army and only one navy, when we need two, possibly three.

Monterey, Calif. B. D. MERCHANT

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Real Gibraltar

What Happened in Flanders

Piece by piece the epic story of the great deliverance of the B. E. F. from the hands of the enemy is being unfolded. . . .

I have talked to officers and men who have got safely back to England, and all of them tell of these two phenomena. The first was the great storm which broke over Flanders on Tuesday, May 28, and the other was the great calm which settled on the English Channel during the days following.

Officers of high rank do not hesitate to put down the deliverance of the B. E. F. to the fact of the Nation being at prayer on Sunday, May 26. I am told that after careful survey of the position had been made the maximum number whom it was thought could possibly escape death or capture was 30,000. Instead of that, more than ten times the number were safely embarked. . . .

The consciousness of miraculous deliverance pervades the camps in which the troops are now housed in England.

One chaplain told me that he was in a party taken aboard a minesweeper. They were all drenched to the skin, having been up to the shoulders in water. On deck it was impossible for anybody to stand. Presently there was a call for the padre to say a prayer. With the help of men on either side of him and behind him, the chaplain got up and the whole of the bedraggled ship's company joined with him in offering thanksgiving to God for their deliverance.

The story of the strange armada which took the men from the beaches of Dunkirk is already familiar in outline. In its complete fullness it will probably never be known, but it is undoubted that there was such a calmness over the whole of the waters of the English Channel for that vital period of days as has rarely been experienced. Those who are accustomed to the Channel testify to the strangeness of this calm; they are deeply impressed by the phenomenon of nature by which it became possible for tiny craft to go back and forth in safety.

So the two miracles made possible what seemed impossible. In the darkness of the storm and the violence of the rain, formations which were eight to twelve miles from Dunkirk were able to move up on foot to the coast with scarcely any interruption from aircraft, for aircraft were unable to operate in such turbulent conditions.

* * *

It is early yet to glean the stories of individual heroism, but there is no question of the fine example which the chaplains set, not only in carrying out their duty but often in going beyond what might reasonably be expected of them. I heard, for instance, of one padre who was at the farthest point of all from the coast when the withdrawal began. All the way back he was ministering to the men and, again and again, after traversing with great difficulty and under fire a section of the road which brought safety nearer, he would go back along the line to minister consolations to all who needed them.

"He must," said one officer of his division, "have foot-slogged on that awful road at least twice as far as anybody else."

A chaplain who celebrated Holy Communion on the sand dunes of Dunkirk had his congregation scattered five times by fierce low-bombing attacks, but after each assault they reassembled and he took up the service where it was broken off, and all joined in thanksgiving for their safety. . . .

Other services had been held on the road as opportunity served, and always at the desire of the men. One chaplain held eight services on one day, and celebrated Holy Communion four times—once in a barn during enemy air bombardment.

* * *

Chaplains have remarked on another circumstance that seems almost miraculous—the strange immunity by which the troops at times were favored. One of them told me, for instance, how he lay down with 400 men who were machine-gunned systematically, up and down, and bombed by about 60 enemy aircraft; and in the end there was not a single casualty.

One thing can be certain about tomorrow's (June 9) thanksgiving in our churches. From none will the thanks ascend with greater sincerity or deeper fervor than from the officers and men who have seen the hand of God powerful to save, delivering them from the hands of a mighty foe, who, humanly speaking, had them utterly at his mercy.—From an article by C. M. Mortlock, *London Daily Telegraph and Morning Post.*

Willkie On the Budget

The sudden rise of Wendell Willkie has evoked a chorus of questions as to what he stands for. The best summation of his views is contained in an article in April Fortune Magazine which he called "We, the People, a Foundation for a Political Platform for Recovery." By permission of Fortune we are reprinting excerpts from this program.

We have never had a budget in this country—at least not as we, the people, understand the word. A budget, when you and I make it up, is, first, an estimate of what we expect to earn; and second, based upon that, an estimate of what we shall be able to spend. The Government does not figure it that way. The Government first determines what it would like to spend, then it considers how it is going to raise the money. Then it approves these calculations and calls it a "budget." But then it largely disregards the "budget" anyway and adds new expenditures to the existing ones. In the fiscal year 1934, for example, the amount of money added to the budget actually exceeded the original amount as specified. The "budget" specified $3,975,000,000, and the Government later appropriated about $5,000,000,000 more.

A businessman is held strictly accountable to his stockholders for money he spends for "expansion," "depreciation," "depletion," "welfare," "shop safety," "research," etc. No matter how complicated the business may be, no matter how many subsidiaries may be involved, it is always possible to tell the stockholders how much money is being spent, for what—and why. But the present United States budget offers the people no such opportunity because it does not place the Government expenditures on a rational basis.

* * *

Worse still, the Government is not honest concerning some of the sources from which it gets money. It is one of the greatest holding companies in the world, owning and operating many subsidiaries, such as TVA, the Farm Credit Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, etc. These subsidiaries may sell their securities to the public and turn over the cash to the Government. Such transactions would be outside the regular budget. The Government could get this money and spend it—and does so—without saying anything about it in the budget.

Today the need for public works, already outlined, makes it absolutely essential that it do a businesslike job. We, the stockholders, must know, for instance, how much of the Government expenditure is for investment (such as low-cost housing) with a prospect of at least some financial return; and how much is for "investment" in projects like parks and health programs, from which no monetary return is to be expected. Above all, when the Government actually gets into business, as with the TVA, it must set up reasonable valuations, just as the private utilities do; and it must show profits or losses based on these valuations. It may well be that we shall want to maintain a Government enterprise at a loss, as we have maintained the Post Office on a subsidy basis for some hundred and fifty years. But if we are to have control over our fiscal policy we must know how big that loss is. In the case of the Post Office we don't.

* * *

It is important to remember that in the beginning the budget deficit was not the fault of either party. Our Government began to operate on a deficit in the year 1931, under a Republican administration. No administration of whatever character, even if it were composed entirely of angels, could have avoided a deficit in that year or the years immediately ensuing.

But today we cannot accept the position of some of the Republicans who demand an immediate budget balance, any more than we can accept the position of some of the ardent New Dealers who contemplate permanent deficit spending. We, the people, stand between these two extreme positions. We know that it is impossible to balance the budget this year. But we know, also, that just as no individual can exist for long on a policy of spending more than he earns, so no nation can live on such a policy.

And we say that any businessman, confronted with our situation, would work out a long-term plan for balancing his budget that would enable him to meet his obligations and get himself out of the red.

The Wide Horizon

Frontier Guides for Youth

By Dr. Alan Valentine
President of the University of Rochester

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

A climax to the three-day conference on "New Frontiers in American Life" here was the announcement by the University of Rochester of the creation of special $1,200 loans for the benefit of "average young persons with a real sense of responsibility" who cannot qualify for scholarships usually awarded only to students with exceptional scholastic aptitudes and attainments.

Sixteen business leaders at the conference had expressed their confidence in the existence of new frontiers and suggested means by which higher education might better adapt itself to the changed conditions of American life since the 1920's.

* * *

The university's new loan plan was the first concrete result of the meeting. It was the first time the university had given major recognition to the financially needy average student who seldom wins prizes in the classroom, but whose ambition, general performance, and sense of responsibility indicate that he will become a good citizen likely to use a liberal education effectively.

Thus substantial support was given to one point stressed by most of the visiting business executives. They said, in substance:

"Apart from specialist jobs, we are not greatly interested in academic performance except as it indicates some mastery of the art of thinking. Give us young men and women of good character who have learned to think clearly, who have learned how to adjust their own personalities to those of their associates, who have courage, patience, imagination and an unfailing sense of responsibility towards their duties and obligations.

"A liberal education in literature, history, economics, and general science, coupled with intelligent participation in extra-curricular activities, has more vocational and general value than specialized training in one or two specific fields unaccompanied by the development that comes from an active part in the student life of the college."

* * *

This point of view is not, of course, new. It has been the subject of frequent discussion and debate. The emphasis given to it at the New Frontiers clinic has led, however, to renewed thinking on questions such as these:

Granted that extra-curricular activities play an important role in college education, can the colleges continue to permit students to take part in them in the hit-or-miss fashion now so evident? Guidance provided for students in choosing courses of study suitable to their own particular needs has reached a high point of efficiency in some colleges. Should not similar efficiency be attained in helping students to choose more wisely and to perform more successfully campus activities into which they will pour valuable time and energy?

At what point does participation in campus activities begin to be valuable, and at what point does it cease to have value? If the college is to have a responsibility in the guidance of campus activities, how can such guidance be provided most effectively without too much interference in student government of those activities?

So successful was this conference in stimulating the imagination and thinking of undergraduates, that it raised the question whether American life cannot be more frequently quickened and the enthusiasm of young people more regularly fired by this method.

* * *

This brings to the forefront the obvious question, "What is the next step?"

There is now under way, in the city of Rochester, a movement to use the New Frontiers formula permanently. Recognizing that each year hundreds of high school and college graduates in the city face the question of jobs and the future alone, it has been suggested that such agencies as the Y. M. C. A., the Chamber of Commerce, and the Board of Education co-operate to sponsor each year a conference at which the needs of various industries in the city and needs of the city itself can be frankly discussed. Given an opportunity to talk with others about various fields of work, youth can be stimulated to find new ideas, some of which may actually lead to self-created new jobs, others to the discovery of real interests which the young man or woman did not suspect in himself, and all of them to a better understanding of the community's problems.

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